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CHANNING POLLOCK... *Thankful? Then Prove It!*

HELEN KELLER... *Deaf but Not Down!*

SIR NORMAN ANGELL... *Germany—Our Problem*

J. T. FREDERICK... *Books about Australia*

The November **Rotarian** 1944



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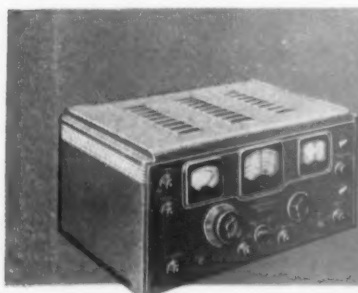
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Comment on ROTARIAN articles by readers of THE ROTARIAN.

Footnoting 'Youth in Clinton'

By DOANE R. FARR

Director, Rotary International
Owner, Freight and Storage Co.
Clinton, Oklahoma

Clinton and the Clinton Rotary Club were simply delighted with *Youth Finds Its Place in Clinton* [see THE ROTARIAN for October]. The Scratchpad Man made an excellent report on our Teen-Town, but may I add these additional facts, which he had to omit because of spatial limitations?

Funds have already been raised to release Teen-Town Hall for a second year. The interior has been completely redecorated in pottery colors at the request of Teen-Town citizens in order to brighten the atmosphere. Also, steps are being taken to encourage the Clinton City Council to provide a part-time activities director, who will be an employee of the park department and will carry on, in connection with the Teen-Town project, outdoor activities at the park swimming pool, etc.

I believe these additional facts denote a continued interest in Clinton and a determination to carry on in establishing this activity as a permanent asset to the youth of our city.

Re: Black Markets

From H. H. HURST, Rotarian

Proprietor

Western Outdoor Advertising Co.
Wichita, Kansas

In view of the stress put on professional ethics by THE ROTARIAN, readers may be interested in this story. It was told me by a Colorado doctor.

A lady came into his office who had just arrived by auto from Texas. She asked if he could remove a wart on her hand. He told her that he could. She then asked if he would sign some papers issued by her local gasoline-rationing board which stated that she had to have an operation by a specialist in Colorado.

The doctor, of course, being a good Rotarian, refused to be a party to this unusual type of black market.

This incident, to me, was a demonstration of evidence of a good Rotarian and American. No doubt the woman got the service elsewhere, but not likely by a Rotarian doctor.

Stuart Articles Win Yanks

Says SGT. ERNEST RUBIN

A.P.O. No. 63, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

We have learned that another story by Frank S. Stuart is appearing in an issue of THE ROTARIAN under the title *Invasion by Angels* [see THE ROTARIAN for August]. As a large number of our men, officers, and nurses are keenly interested in this article, we are plying your kindness to request that a couple of copies be mailed to us if they can be spared. At the same time we want to

acknowledge our gratefulness for your previous favor in this respect. The article by Mr. Stuart in *THE ROTARIAN* for June [see *Yanks in Britain*] was enjoyed immensely by many at this post.

Looking forward to peace and our return home, we often think how the pattern set by Rotary International may be a bond for holding together the intricate conglomeration out of which a world peace shall have to be fashioned.

A Mission for Rotary

Offered by LANCE FALLAW, *Rotarian Past Service Member*
Sydney, Australia

Miss Phyllis Bentley, the well-known English novelist, in a book describing her wartime tour of the United States, writes that after one of her addresses the following question was asked: "Do you think it is likely that when the war ends Great Britain will institute a representative system of government?" Miss Bentley remarks that her reply was a little forceful.

In this country an American officer, of more than average education and intelligence, has been heard to express surprise at Australia and the other Dominions still submitting to being governed by Britain.

If such a degree of ignorance exists, and apparently among large numbers of people, not only with regard to the nature of Britain and the British Empire, but (as many instances could be given to prove) of other countries also, is there not a call to Rotary International to begin and carry out an educative campaign? Such misconceptions as these make mutual understanding and goodwill almost impossible; on the contrary, in fact, they tend directly to promote irritation and annoyance.

Re: Bretton Woods Conference

By J. SPENCER SMITH, *President*
Tenaftly Trust Company
Tenaftly, New Jersey

The purposes and objectives sought through the Bretton Woods Conference are to be commended [see *Bretton Woods: an Elucidation*, by Phil S. Hanna, *THE ROTARIAN* for October]. I do not believe these purposes and objectives can be accomplished by an agreement setting up an international agency, whether it is called a bank or foreign control board, or by any other name.

Any agency created by a Government, or Governments, is inherently political. Policies and personalities change with each new Administration. Officeholders must conform to the policies of the party in power or lose their jobs. Trade and economics know neither Governments nor parties, but are directly affected by their actions.

Peoples and Governments have their own selfish ends to serve. Human nature being what it is, it is difficult to see how a group of mixed nationals could adjust foreign-exchange rates to the satisfaction of all concerned, when one considers the complexities enveloping international trade.

Money, or exchange, is the sea upon which floats the business of the world. There is nothing [Continued on page 59]



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The District Governor

A LITTLE LESSON IN ROTARY

THE DISTRICT Governor* is a Rotarian nominated by the Rotary Clubs of his District and elected by the international Convention to represent Rotary International in his District as an officer of that body.

Qualifications: He must be an active or a past service or a senior active member in good standing of a member Club in the District in which he is nominated. It is assumed that he will so arrange that he can give the time and effort necessary to carry on the work of a District Governor, and that he possesses the esteem and confidence of his own Club and that he will be able to rely on its cooperation.

The integrity of his classification as an active member should be unquestioned. He should have had the valuable experience of serving either as Club President or as Secretary or both and in Club Committee work. He should have attended the Conferences of his District to a creditable degree. Attendance at an international Convention, while not necessary, is highly desirable. He should have had the experience of organizing one or more Rotary Clubs or at least have knowledge of the process of Club organization. He should have had the experience of encouraging and aiding one or more Clubs that have required special attention to prevent them from becoming discouraged and disinterested.

Duties: The District Governor has direct supervision over the Clubs of his District. Under the direct supervision of the Board of Directors he furthers the Objects of Rotary International, promotes cordial relations between Clubs, supervises the organization of new Clubs in his District, presides at the annual Assembly and at the annual Conference of his District, and arranges for special conferences of Club Presidents and/or Secretaries.

Among things he is expected to do are: attend the International Assembly and Convention prior to entering upon his duties July 1†; arrange for and preside over a unit assembly of Club officers, stressing the duties in preparing for the year's work; help various member Clubs with their specific problems; encourage Clubs to participate in at least one intercity meeting; issue a mimeographed monthly letter to each Club President and Secretary in his District; encourage and assist in organizing additional Clubs.

* Called "R. I. Representatives" in the Rotary Districts of Great Britain and Ireland. †Note these exceptions: The administrative year begins on September 1 in District 53; on October 1 in Districts 56, 65, 76, 83, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

Further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish is provided in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published monthly in that language. A year's subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

EL GOBERNADOR de distrito* es un rotario propuesto por los Rotary clubs de su distrito y elegido por la convención internacional para representar a Rotary International en su distrito como funcionario de dicho cuerpo.

Requisitos: Deberá ser socio activo de servicio anterior o veterano activo al corriente en sus obligaciones de un Rotary club perteneciente al distrito que lo proponga. Se supone que hará los planes necesarios para poder disponer del tiempo y esfuerzos requeridos para atender las labores propias de un gobernador de distrito y que cuenta con la estimación y confianza de su propio club y que podrá contar con la cooperación del mismo.

No deberá haber duda alguna sobre la integridad de su clasificación como socio activo. Debe contar con la valiosa experiencia de haber servido ya como presidente, ya como secretario del club, o en ambas capacidades, y también en los comités del club. Deberá haber asistido a conferencias de su distrito. Su asistencia a una convención internacional, aunque no es absolutamente necesaria, es altamente deseable. Deberá contar con la experiencia de haber organizado uno o más Rotary clubs, o, por lo menos, tendrá conocimiento de la forma en que se organiza un club. Deberá contar con la experiencia de haber alentado y ayudado a uno o más clubes que hayan requerido atención especial.

Deberes: El gobernador de distrito ejerce vigilancia directa sobre los clubes de su distrito. Bajo la vigilancia general de la junta directiva de R. I. fomenta el cumplimiento de los fines de R. I., fomenta también relaciones cordiales entre los varios Rotary clubs de su distrito y entre dichos clubes y R. I., vigila la organización de nuevos clubes en su distrito, preside la asamblea y la conferencia anuales de su distrito, promueve la celebración de conferencias especiales de presidentes y secretarios.

Entre las cosas que se espera que haga se cuentan: asistir a la asamblea y convención internacionales antes de iniciar sus funciones el 1o. de julio†; hacer los planes necesarios para la celebración de una asamblea de los funcionarios de clubes de su distrito en que pondrá de relieve los deberes que tienen éstos en la preparación del trabajo del año; ayudar a los clubes en la solución de sus problemas; invitar a los clubes a participar por lo menos en una reunión interclubes; enviar una carta mensual a mimeógrafo a los presidentes y secretarios de su distrito; fomentar la organización de nuevos clubes.

* Llamado "Representante de R. I." en los distritos rotarios de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda.

† Excepciones: El año administrativo principia el 1o. de septiembre en el distrito 53, y el 1o. de octubre en los distritos 56, 65, 76, 83, 88, 89, 90 y 91.

NOVEMBER, 1944

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Presenting This Month—

CALLED an "industrial commando" and a "shipyard Bunyan," ANDREW J. HIGGINS, of New Orleans, Louisiana, has produced over 60 percent of the total number of boats in the United States Navy today. He was born in Columbus, Nebraska, where he built his first boat at the age of 12—then had to open a wall to get it out of the basement. In talking of the future he speaks of helicopters as tomorrow's flivvers, of prefabricated houses, of "packaged power," of flying submarines.



Peterson



Higgins

VIRGIL W. PETERSON, Chairman of the Civic Committee of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, is operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission and a former district agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HELEN KELLER, whom Mark Twain termed "the most remarkable woman of the century," is an indefatigable traveller, an accomplished writer, although both blind and deaf.

Starting his artistic career at the age of 4 when he cut out paper forms of wild animals, LYNN BOGUE

HUNT has been painting wild life ever since. His Fall covers are an annual ROTARIAN delight.

PAUL H. LANDIS, dean of the graduate school and head of the division of rural sociology at the State College of Washington, has authored several books and papers in the fields of population, migration, and social problems.



Hunt

—THE CHAIRMEN

THE Rotarian MAGAZINE

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Sketch by Ben Albert Benson

Prayer for Today

By Madge Gordon Weaver

*Remember men today, oh Lord,
Whose eyes are viewing foreign lands;
Whose hearts are weary of the sword;
Whose feet are seared by desert sands.*

*Guard well the lads who late have known
The mysteries beneath the sea;
Who at some hour have felt alone
Upon her cold immensity.*

*Watch over those whose silver wings
Have brushed the blue of Heaven's dome.
Administer Thy comfortings
To women, Lord, who wait back home!*

A Postwar World at Work!

By Andrew J. Higgins

President, Higgins' Industries, Inc.,
New Orleans, Louisiana

It's our best hope against future wars—and planning will get it, says this famed maker of landing boats.

WE ARE presently in the most momentous time of all history. With the accumulated might of our nations in the hands of the best of our youth, we have struck and are poised to strike further blows against the strongholds of world lawlessness.

We are standing together in these hours—united, steeled, determined, and confident. It behooves us now each to do his part to the end. If I could presume to impose an Eleventh Commandment, it would be: That each of us dedicate himself now and forever to a type of citizenship which puts the interests of all our peoples, States, and Governments ahead of his own interests.

We who remain at home must render an accounting to our sons and daughters who survive the great sacrifice. Let us be able unapologetically to tell them, "We did our jobs!" Let us be able honestly to tell them that we have maintained intact the processes of democracy. We must be able to assure our veterans that this war has brought a levelling, that each man had rediscovered the value to himself of his fellowman and the mutual dependence of one upon another. Where there is mutual self-respect and consideration, there will be no unfairness, nor can there then be any advantage taken by one class or group of another.

We can tell these veterans that our processes of uncensored news and criticism have been kept alive and have resulted in curtailing license and greed and selfish partisanship and confusion. We can also tell them that we have kept the gates of all the temples open, and that each of them can continue to worship at the altar of his individual God.

We must chart out a workable scheme for the economic livelihood and well-being of each State and its people. His Eminence, Pope Pius XII, has said, "Terrify-

ing want on one side, proud provoking opulence on the other, were the ill-omened effects which are the last link on the chain of causes which led to the immense tragedy of today."

But now, in the words of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, of the United States Supreme Court, we look forward to "a new and better world in which peace and justice shall prevail." Never again can we live our separate economic lives, unconcerned about the well-being of our international neighbors, for we have become their dependent neighbors and they have become ours. They want and need what we have, whilst we want and need what they have. Mutually, we must satisfy these wants.

That does not mean that any country need pour its natural resources into beggars' arms. But no nation can sell and not buy, and it is shortsighted to finance another nation to buy your goods and services and then have it default on repayment. Every man, whether white, black, red, or yellow, must work, and that which he produces must be sold, so that the producer can be a purchaser.

This means a world at work, satisfying that ever-increasing need of everyone for riches, not in money, but in the creative effort of mankind. Then, gradually, the nations will restore their economies, resume their production.

I assume that the system of free enterprise is to survive. I believe it will. It may be that its form will further change, but basically the "for profit" system will carry on. It will be easy to falter, to speculate temporarily upon different methods of living or different

controls, but never must we surrender our right as individuals to live our own lives, to work where we will and at what we will for a reward measured by our capacities.

As a manufacturer, as a student of the wants of men, I foresee that the reconversion of plants, the very change from a wartime to a peacetime psychology will take time. I do believe, however, that with recognition of all these factors and many others and with careful foresight and planning, we can do much to forestall the pain and confusion of the transition period.

Every moment of time surplus from the war effort must be given by all of us to such thinking and planning. If we cover that gap of time intelligently, we can look forward to an ever-expanding cycle of employment, of mass production and consumption of goods, and of maximum prosperity.

WE ALL DREAM of the great replacement market ahead and the enormous field for exploitation created by the inventive genius of mankind. I believe we can attain all these goals safely, provided always that we will change our placid complacency and illogical processes of thinking.

But material prosperity is not enough. I heartily subscribe to the truism that there can be no civilized society, no peace or happiness amongst people, unless all men enjoy a freedom of spirit and of mind, unless we also preserve intact our capacity for moral indignation against cruelty and injustice and, with vigor, suppress them.



ARE YOU

SEVERAL YEARS ago, before taxes and living costs kept us only that proverbial jump ahead of the sheriff, I sent a considerable sum to a man who was broke and threatened with a serious illness. I hadn't met the recipient, but he was a member of my profession, and badly in need of assistance. In time he recovered and found an excellent position, but I never heard of the matter again, until a friend asked me, "What did you ever do to John Smith?"

"Nothing," I answered. "I don't know him."



Thankful?

"Well," my friend said, "at dinner in the club last night he abused you so violently that some of us left the table."

It is to the commonness of this sort of experience that we owe the familiar joke, "I don't know why Brown hates me; I never did anything for him," and nothing is better calculated to sour the milk of human kindness.

Luckily, the opposite type of reaction is even more common. At about the date of my check to John Smith, I rose one morning to find in my kitchen a Negro I had seen last in Havana. He was out of a job and half starved. Without much effort, we attended to both needs. Eventually, the lad returned home, whence, every Christmas for years, he has sent me his thanks with a gift.

Samuel Johnson said, "Gratitude is a fruit of great cultivation; you do not find it among gross people." Generally, I think that is true, but Smith is a cultivated man, and my colored friend isn't. There are exceptions to every rule—or, perhaps, grossness is something too deep to be reached by breeding and education. A book might be written on the psychology of gratitude.

There are people who take all favors and blessings for granted, if not as their due; people who, fed by ravens, like Elijah, would conclude—if they gave the matter a thought—that birds existed for this purpose, and no other. Almost equally typical is the individual who regards your ability to do him a kindness as evidence of his own inferiority, or your better "luck," and resents you accordingly.

Finally, and even more puzzlingly, there are men and women who believe gratitude to be a species of grovelling, and feel demeaned by it. An invalid of my

acquaintance, whose husband has attended her tenderly for nearly 20 years, bridled at my suggestion of his extraordinary devotion. "I'd do as much for him," she said—which is probably true—and added, "Why should I thank him like a dog that wags its tail in appreciation of a pat on the head?"

In my own view, gratitude, like mercy, "blesseth him that gives and him that takes." What could be more agreeable than the recollection of a kindness, unless it be the pleasure of returning it? I have told in these pages the story of the British Commissioner in Cairo who made it possible for me to leave Egypt, and then, reminding me of a small and forgotten favor done him long before, exulted, "I've waited all these years to get even!"* I've produced more than 30 plays, and a box at the first-night of each was sent with my compliments to the man who, half a century ago, found me pushing a truck on his docks and offered me work for which I was better suited. I doubt that my plays gave him as much delight as this remembrance of his kindness gave me. When I discovered that George Cohan was providing liberally for an elderly man who had appeared in one of his comedies, George explained, "Bill gave a grand performance in a piece of mine that might have been a flop without him. I'm applauding that guy 20 years after the curtain fell."

So very often, applause, which is a form of gratitude, produces a kind of effort that wouldn't have been made otherwise. When I sold my first article to *The Saturday Evening Post*, the check sent in payment was at least four times the amount with which I would have been satisfied. Long afterward, George Horace Lorimer explained, "That was my method of

"I ROSE ONE morning to find in my kitchen a Negro I had last seen in Havana."

* See *The Art of Being Kind*, by Channing Pollock, *THE ROTARIAN*, December, 1935.

buying options on good work. Everybody whose reward is larger than he expects tries his hardest to deserve it next time."

Which of us continues doing his best without evidence of appreciation? It's not all work and no play that makes Jack a dull boy, but all work and no praise. Recently, I recalled a story told me by the Princess Kropotkin of a woman who did the cooking for her men many years without any

had phoned his florist to send flowers to the funeral.

Flowers to the funeral! What good do they do? A few words of praise or gratitude cost so much less and are so much kinder. I think of the Reverend Bill Stidger, who devotes an hour or so of every Thanksgiving Day to writing letters to people who had given him a lift at some time. In *THE ROTARIAN* for December, 1942, I told of the woman in her 80's who re-

pleasure, the least I can do is to write him—or her—that his—or her—pat on the back did the same for me. Why, bless your soul, it isn't the check a manuscript brings that pays an author—most authors—for the tough job of getting the piece out of his system; it's the thanks of a dozen or a hundred or a thousand people who read that piece and sent word that they found it good.

"My greatest treasure," a col-

THEN PROVE IT! — Says Channing Pollock



"MY HEART warmed when I read that several Rotary Clubs have hit on the idea of making the teachers aware of their appreciation."

sign of approval. At last, one day she served a dinner of cattle fodder, and explained, "I never heard anything to make me think you'd know the difference."

A lonely old woman died not long ago, and, scanning her brief obituary, one of the most successful authors in our country remarked to me, "She was a great person, and responsible for much of whatever I've accomplished."

I asked, "Did you ever tell her so?"

"No," my friend replied. "I always meant to write her a letter, but you know how you put such things off." A moment later he

plied to one of these letters, "I taught school for 50 years, and yours is the first note of appreciation I ever received."

My heart warmed when I read that several Rotary Clubs have hit on the idea of making the teachers in their towns aware of their appreciation of special services done for the children.

During a recent series of radio broadcasts, my so-called "fan mail" averaged more than 100 letters a day. Did I acknowledge all of them? You bet your sweet life I did! When anybody takes the trouble to sit down and write me that some work of mine gave him

league of mine once told me, "is this scrawl from a man I never saw." The letter read, "This is the tenth anniversary of the day I was released from the penitentiary, and I've gone straight ever since because of something you said in a speech you made in the prison that Christmas."

I don't know whether anyone ever likened our acts, and the expressions of gratitude they may bring, to stones thrown into a pond, producing ever-widening circles. I suppose so; the comparison is sufficiently obvious. You go out of your way to help some John Smith who responds scurvily, and,

unless you're a very unusual person, your reaction is, "I'll never do nothin' for nobody again." Of course you don't keep that promise, but a bit of the bloom is off your desire to be helpful in future. On the other hand, if and when Tom Jones slaps your shoulder, and says, "That was swell of you!" or sends your wife a nosegay, or extends your favor to someone else who needs it, you're very apt to go into the highways and byways looking for another chance to be kind. You've heard and I've heard of benefactors whose generous contributions were returned eventually, and who put them aside for similar use in the future.

The late Basil King, author of *The Conquest of Fear*, once showed me a \$5 bill that he said had done \$165 worth of good. "I've

sent it out to 33 people in trouble," he declared, "and every one of the lot sent it back sooner or later. If the first fellow hadn't done that, with a few words of thanks, he'd've robbed the other 32, and Heaven knows how many more."

In the end, I think that gratitude chiefly blesseth him that gives it. The people who take everything as their right, almost without notice, lose all the joys of surprise and appreciation, and that glow in one's heart that is as comforting as a hot-water bottle on a rebellious tummy. All my life, I wanted a big wooden box of cherries, and, not long ago, a woman friend brought me one. Commonplace? Surely. If I'd thought, truthfully, "I could have bought a box of cherries any time," I'd've missed all the thrill of the gift. When we were playing like children a few evenings ago, and my daughter threatened to lock me in a closet as punishment for bad behavior, my wife said, "Then you'll have to lock me in, too." I suppose I'm a sentimental idiot to have been happy and grateful, and still to regard those words as sym-

bolic of what would happen if I were really in trouble.

The best kind of gratitude, perhaps, is not gratitude to persons, but to Providence—or whatever you choose to call it or Him. To see the sleet driving against your windows and be dry and warm, or to read of hunger abroad and be fed, or to know of lovelessness and be loved—these are among the blessings of which we should be constantly, delightedly aware, and perpetually thankful. And who can be warm and fed and loved without wishing to express gratitude by warming and feeding and loving someone less fortunate?

"There, but for the grace of God," we say, "goes Comfortable Me," and, if we have a grain of humanity, we fare forth to share our bounty. Heaven forbid that the present plight of most of the world should rouse in us any other emotion than pity and the desire to make at least this return for our better fortune.

Maybe I *am* a sentimental idiot—and congenitally. I've just remembered that, when I was a small boy, and the rain fell, I used to sit in an empty crate in the back yard for the sheer pleasure of being grateful that it wasn't falling on *me*. Is that sentimental idiocy? What do *you* think?

"AT LAST she served a dish of cattle fodder. . . . I never heard anything to make me think that you'd know the difference."



Illustrations by George van Werveke

GERMANY—Our Problem

First, the United Nations must agree on plans for guaranteeing security. This is the No. 1 step to insure a durable peace

Says Sir Norman Angell



SINCE 1910, when he wrote *The Great Illusion*, Sir Norman Angell, a former British "M.P.," has urged an understanding of the factors creating security for nations. In 1933 he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

BEFORE we can give any practical answer to the question "What should be done with Germany after her defeat?" we must first of all answer the question "What are the Allies going to do to each other?" Are they going to behave to each other—not to the enemy, to each other—as they behaved when the First World War ended?

This is not a piece of academic hairsplitting, a secondary point. It is the very first fact we have to face, the heart and core of the whole question. For no policy which involves the control of Germany can be carried out at all if the Allies have not learned to act as a unit; if they quarrel with each other as they did before. They quarrelled, and the alliance broke up, not, be it noted, primarily over the policy to be adopted toward Germany, but about other issues of the peace; and because they could not agree about those other issues they could not use their power unitedly for dealing with Germany.

It is impossible to separate this question of Allied unity from the proper treatment of Germany. These are not two questions; they are one, from beginning to end. The question of Allied unity will not be easier on this occasion than it was on the last, despite present appearances; it is likely to be more difficult—the more reason for profiting by experience, particularly unhappy experience.

It is commonly assumed that victory slipped through our fingers on the last occasion, and Germany allowed to make a tragic comeback, because we disarmed and Germany did not; or because we made too soft a peace. But the facts are that for at least 15 years after the peace treaty the alliance

which had won the war possessed an overwhelming preponderance of armament and material power of every kind as compared with Germany. It was not lack of armament in those early years which prevented action to stop Hitler and Hirohito, but lack of a common will amongst the Allies, a common policy, political unity. Their power was cancelled out because their armaments were in large part pointed at each other instead of at the common enemy. It was much more than a matter of joining, or not joining, the League. America might have joined the League and then, if her behavior had been like that of the other members, the fact of joining would have made little difference. Britain and America might have saved the situation irrespective of the League.

Recall what happened? Both Britain and the United States had been compelled, as a measure of their own security, to fight on French soil, to help France defend herself. At the end of the war, the French said: "Germany will try again if she thinks it likely that America and Britain will stay out on the next occasion; for Germany would have won this time but for the intervention of the United States and Britain. To prevent war, therefore, make it clear beforehand that you—the Anglo-Saxon powers—will come to the aid of France; then you won't have to do it."

Now, both Wilson and Lloyd George saw that point; gave the French a provisional guaranty to come to their aid if they were again the victims of German aggression. But those guaranties were never ratified either by the British Parliament or by the

United States Congress. And from that point, control of Germany by the Allies became impossible. The only powers that could give France the assurance she needed—an assurance which would also have been a warning to Germany—were the United States and Britain.

Who else was there? Russia, you recall, had just gone out of the war and alliance; had made a separate peace with Germany; was racked by civil war, and no one knew what her future would be. Was China to guarantee France? Or Italy? Or Japan? Only the Anglo-Saxon world could do it; and it refused. Japan and Italy, Balkan States, in a measure Russia and parties in France, and some in other countries argued: "Since the neutrality of the United States and Britain means that Germany will win, we had better stand in with her and make the best bargain we can."

The more the United States and Britain disagreed, the more they squabbled about debts, or naval armaments, or which had made the more sacrifices in the war, or which was the more boastful, or which spoke true English—the more that sort of thing went on, the more certain was Germany that she would not have to fight any of the English-speaking world; the more anxious were other potential aggressors to join Germany to get their share of loot.

The issue this time will not depend so much on guaranties to

France as to Russia. For obvious geographical and military reasons, Russia, much more than any other of the Allies, will have the last word concerning the future treatment of Germany. Again the same point arises: the outcome will depend, not so much upon whether we can trust Russia, as upon whether Russia can be brought to trust us, to trust that we of the "capitalist West" will not combine against her "in defense of capitalism," and that we will, if she is attacked, come to her aid just as twice within a quarter century we went to the aid of France.

IF SHE has doubts, Russia may once more attempt to make pacts with Germany, as in 1939; only this time with a Germany which may be proclaiming to the world very loudly that it has become a Communist Germany. This last maneuver—namely, that those Germans bent upon renewing the war a decade or two hence will start by calling themselves Communist (just as the Nazi party adopted the word "Socialist" for its first incarnation)—is a contingency that we must take carefully into account.

If such a move is not to plunge us in doubts, suspicions, disagreements, which will undermine Allied unity, as it was undermined after our previous victory, we must be clearer than we seem to be concerning the purposes of this war, and shed confusions still extremely common.

The purpose of our victory is not to promote or oppose any doctrine, any ism, but to insure the right of each nation to live peacefully under whatever system it deems best for its particular conditions and circumstances so long as it does not endanger the similar right of its neighbors.

A good deal of loose talking and writing by some sections of the Left, both in Britain and in America, has obscured this simple truth. We were told everlastingly, during the interwar years that the world could never have peace until it had all been converted to socialism, though socialists themselves were in deep and bitter disagreement as to what true socialism is. They insisted that the war of the future would be between the classes; that capitalist nations

were ganging up to destroy Russia and that coöperation between Communist Russia and the capitalist West was unthinkable. All of which erudite nonsense has, of course, been blown sky high by the facts, the event.

It is by virtue of the aid of the capitalist United States and Britain that Russia has been able to defend her right to live as a Communist nation, in the same way that the sacrifices of Communist Russia and monarchical Britain have helped the United States to remain capitalist, republican, and democratic, and to keep the war from her shores. All have coöperated for the defense of the one supreme common interest transcending all minor conflict of interest: survival as nations irrespective of internal differences. On the basis of that common interest we can unite. But in order to maintain unity we must realize that it is the one common interest, transcending different ways of life, the first thing which must be put first. If we miss that truth and assume that we must all have the same way of life, we shall fall out. Which means that this is, or ought to be, a war for national freedom—freedom for nations to choose their own systems and not have it dictated from outside.

Russia has of late made it increasingly clear that she is coming to this view; that her first objective is not the conversion of the world to communism, but the security of Russia as a State. The prime purpose of the United States and Britain is also to preserve their right to live as independent nations. On the basis of this overall common interest we can come to good working arrangements with Russia, and can coöperate with her for the future control of Germany.

What is the minimum that that control will involve?

At least the following:

1. Military occupation of the whole of Germany; every city, every village, each of the chief Allied nations being responsible for a given area—Russians occupying areas in the East, French in the West, Americans perhaps in the South, British in the Northwest, etc., with mixed Allied commissions acting in a supervisory capacity to insure adherence to prearranged policy.

2. For several years a purely military government, with no attempt at popular or party representation; but

using existing personnel, where suitable, for administrative purposes.

3. This period of military government should be used for the purpose of enforcing (a) complete disarmament of the whole of Germany and (b) the seizure of all machinery, plant, etc., taken from territories conquered by Germany. This, supplemented by German plant to replace as far as possible that destroyed by Germany, should be restored to the country from which it had been taken.

4. Customs, postal, telegraphic, and radio services should be completely in Allied hands or under the closest Allied supervision, so that the economic and political ramifications of the Nazi network can in time be uncovered.

5. Early trial of war criminals by a court, international in composition, every newspaper in Germany being compelled to publish in full the indictments, giving details of the atrocities for which the accused were being tried. These trials should be so arranged that they continue during several years, the purpose being to familiarize the whole German public with the reasons for the regime imposed upon them.

This is an essential part of German reëducation.

6. Hitler and his immediate circle should not be tried immediately. The trial should come as the culminating trial of war criminals. The fate for Hitler most likely to undermine Nazi mythology would be confinement with his chief lieutenants on a lonely islet (Devil's Island, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha). To execute him immediately would be to make him for the future Nazi underground a martyr who had died for his country, betrayed by a few military aristocrats in the Army. As prisoner on an island within Allied power, he would be daily proof that the Allies had conquered Hitlerism, that they held its high prophet, and that Germany could not rescue him: a daily symbol of defeat for Germany; a daily reminder for the Allies, "lest they forget."

OF THE foregoing six points it will be noted that they do not lay down a blueprint for the final disposition of Germany, whether she is to be partitioned, or divided into separate States; how her industry or economic life is to be controlled; how far reëducation should be imposed from outside by the Allies. For the workability of any plan depends in some measure upon developments which we cannot possibly at this moment foresee, and still more upon the recognition and observance of the fundamental principles here outlined. Given that condition, blueprints can be modified successfully as circumstances dictate; without that condition no blueprint, however ingenious, will work at all.



SECRETARY Hull (center) with principal representatives: Sir Alexander Cadogan and Lord Halifax, Britain; Ambassador A. A. Gromyko, U.S.S.R.; Edward R. Stettinius, U. S. . . . (Inset) The meeting place.



Making History at

Dumbarton Oaks

IF THE coming peace is to last, says Sir Norman Angell, the base which must underlie it is international security; a guaranty of safety to each peace-loving nation.

Three recent world conferences of experts have considered problems of food, relief and rehabilitation, and trade and money,* but, warned Dr. James T. Shotwell in *THE ROTARIAN* more than a year ago: "There can be no escape from having some central organization such as a council or an assembly to bring the work of the technical agencies into focus."

It was to rough out such an organization that on August 21, at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D. C., diplomats from "The Big Four" (Britain, Russia, the United States, and—later—China) assembled.

The 41 diplomats came to Dumbarton Oaks *not* to decide boundaries and *not* to determine the ultimate disposition of the enemy (which, as Sir Norman Angell asserts, is a secondary consideration), but to shape a mold for a world-wide security organization. Suggest-

ing "The United Nations" as the name of that organization, the Dumbarton Oaks proposals released October 9 call for:

1. A *General Assembly*. A world forum open to all peace-loving nations. Largely advisory. Each member nation to have one vote. Major decisions to require two-thirds majority. To meet at least annually.

2. A *Security Council*. The Big Four and "in due course, France"—plus six nonpermanent member nations elected by the General Assembly serving two years each. Function: investigation and disposition of threats to peace by diplomatic, economic, judicial, or military means.

3. An *International Court of Justice*. All members of The United Nations parties to it. To adjudicate disputes between nations.

4. An *Economic and Social Coun-*

* The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, Hot Springs, Virginia, May, 1943. (See *Setting the Pattern for Peace*, by James T. Shotwell, in *THE ROTARIAN*, August, 1943.)

The First Council Session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Atlantic City, New Jersey, November, 1943. (See *Help for Those Who Help Themselves*, by Francis B. Sayre, in *THE ROTARIAN*, March, 1944.)

The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July, 1944. (See *Bretton Woods: an Elucidation*, by Phil S. Hanna, in *THE ROTARIAN*, October, 1944.)

A program outline, *What Can Rotarians Do Following Dumbarton Oaks?*, is being distributed to all Rotary Clubs. It includes the complete text of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

cil. Representatives of 18 member nations, each elected by the General Assembly for three years. One vote apiece. To carry out recommendations of the General Assembly, make recommendations in own right, coordinate work of organizations related to The United Nations. To establish an Economic Commission, a Social Commission, etc.

5. A *Secretariat*. A Secretary-General and staff.

Not all has been perfect agreement at Dumbarton Oaks. Large question marks hover over such issues as whether or not a nation shall have a vote in a dispute to which it is a direct party. Nor is Dumbarton Oaks the final and finished plan; it is merely the "preliminary instrument" for later discussion.

The Dumbarton Oaks conference on security, those which preceded it, and those which are to follow, set a pattern for closing World War II quite different from the Peace Conference of 1918-19. Then, as Professor Shotwell has put it, "the edifice of peace was created at one time." Now these conferences attempt to dispose of details while the war is still on. This new technique *may* obviate the need for a peace conference in the usual sense. Certainly it *could* vastly simplify its task.



JUST how much hearing has Pvt. Dick Lum, of Canton, China, left? The audiometer test administered by Dethon Hospital's Dr. Raymond Carhart will tell.



INFLATION of the Eustachian tube may reduce deafness. Capt. Henry B. (partially visible) prepares to find out in the case of Technical Sergeant Walter C. R. (partially visible).



DEAFNESS affects balance. Capt. R. A. Schein tests T/5 G. R. Taylor on that count. . . . (Below) Instructor F. Henderson corrects Pvt. H. Hamilton's speech.



CAPTAIN Schein fits Pfc. Charles Burnside with a hearing-aid set. . . . (Below) Instructor Helen Lowry gives Pfc. Milton Arfin individual lip-reading help.



DEAF but not DOWN!

A UNIQUELY uplifting experience has just been mine. It was a long visit with a group of deafened young soldiers. What I learned from them revealed new heights to which the handicapped can rise in self-reliance, and what I saw of the intelligent care accorded them provided an inspiring instance of the application of science and sympathy to the task of rehabilitating disabled fighting men.

The United States Army, as you may have read in your newspaper, conducts three hospitals for men who lose their hearing in battle. The largest of these is Deshon Military Hospital, in Butler, Pennsylvania. Since it opened last November, it has admitted some 470 men, more than half of whom are still resident there. It is of the day I was recently privileged to spend with them and their instructors of which I write.

If the reader is to appreciate the courageous fight the servicemen at Deshon Hospital are making, let him first try to imagine what deafness is like. It means deprivation of man's most natural method of communication—the voice, which brings language, quickens thought, preserves companionship, and keeps intellectual interests dynamic. With hearing are associated one's earliest delight in speaking and in making oneself understood, in receiving and returning affection, and in absorbing counsel. How eloquent are the tones of approval and reproof in one's memories of childhood!

Through the ear sings half the world—music on all instruments, the infinite reverberating drama of the waters and the winds, the breathings of sleep, motions that are the very voice of home. What, then, must a man's feelings be when a shell or a bomb shatters his hearing! With appalling abruptness he finds himself enveloped in total silence, alone with all loneliness, as if he were exiled to an island in mid-ocean. Being

by
**Helen
Keller**



able to speak does not restore him to society, nor does his sight, however keen, compensate him for the incalculable loss of all things of which sound is an essential part. It is imperative, then, that measures for his reeducation be taken promptly, if he is to wring happiness from his changed circumstances. That is why efforts at the Deshon Hospital are so bright with hope.

What impressed me most on my visit there is the personal goodwill with which Colonel C. J. Gentzkow and his staff create an atmosphere that induces the men without hearing to forget the things they cannot do and think only of what they can. Avoiding the twin mistakes of too much pity for their calamity and too little feeling for their human natures, the staff keeps ever before the men of Deshon the picture of mankind as

a whole, with the deaf as a part of its throbbing pulse.

The extent to which the deafened can be trained depends upon how well their buoyancy is sustained. At a time when they most tend to become bitter, they need to be fired with a sense of adventure. They must be led to regard deafness not merely as a handicap, but also as an opportunity. Once animated by such an attitude, they are eager to see how far and how soon they can lessen their handicap—a negative phase—and recommence normal activities.

Another element in the case of deafened servicemen which calls for quick action and careful study is the fact that they are an unusual assemblage of varied abilities and characters. The majority are young and physically sound, full of ambition and anxious to learn. They have acquired definite skills which must be preserved if, later, they are to resume their prewar jobs or begin new ones.

The first step Deshon Hospital takes to render these men self-confident and fit for work is to teach them to read the lips and to correct any speech defect they may have. In the special rooms where they receive lessons, I saw each man seated at a table with his own teacher, which is a new and precious feature of rehabilitation. For no two deaf persons are alike any more than the hearing are; each needs special attention to his

A woman who conquered deafness, muteness, and blindness to lead one of the most fruitful lives of our time tells what the U. S. Army is doing to aid its deafened men. The fifth in a series on rehabilitation. Next: 'Moral Rehabilitation.'

particular drawbacks if the best results are to be attained.

Asked to speak to the deafened men, I wondered what message I could utter without presumption to war victims so cruelly stricken, but as I read their lips, I was gladdened by their interested expression and gay courage. They expected me to be happy with them, I sensed, and for me, certainly, it was one of the most inspiring of afternoons. One addresses these soldiers just as if they actually heard, and their faith in the hearing quality of their minds carries them over the fateful dividing line between despair and purposefulness. As I watched their patient endeavor to master the intricacies of lip reading, I was thrilled by the change that I knew was taking place in them. They have no time to doubt themselves, so engrossed are they in replanning their futures.

MANY of the teachers at Deshon Hospital are hard of hearing themselves, which works wonders in banishing the fears of the students. Accepting deafness, these brave young men set forth to vindicate their manhood, the artist by creating beauty native to his soul, the mechanic with skills as his kingdom, the farmer who is to wrest victory from the elements.

Lip reading proves a tax upon one's patience after a time, and thus, after an hour or two of it, the young men of Deshon turn to whatever diversions they wish. One thing they seek is the cheerful companionship of the hearing. They are as hungry for a word as the blind are for an embossed book. Anyone who has his hearing can do no more vital kindness than to take time to converse with the deafened man and thus quicken his powers of enjoyment. For his faculties, like air plants, are so eager for life that they will dispense with the usual solid advantages, provided they are upheld by friendly cooperation.

The fact that each deafened soldier at the Deshon Hospital has his own teacher is something new under the sun in the 232 years since the struggle began to reclaim the deaf. At first they were gathered together in special institutions and taught under the unmodulated rules and formulas which the

phrase institution implies. They were educated in large classes regardless of their personalities and varying capacity to learn. It was coming—the miracle prophesied in the Commandment, "Bring out the deaf that have ears," but, despite their courage and the teachers' devotion, the results were so pathetically limited that they could scarcely be contemplated without tears.

Gradually the lot of the deaf improved, but they endured much—and they still do—for a chance that science may discover unexpected ways to rescue them from abnormality and the crushing monotony of silence. Shut away from the hearing public, they developed peculiarities that isolated them; "Set those solitary ones in families" was the policy. Well do I remember how passionately Alexander Graham Bell and Anne Sullivan Macy longed and experimented for a time when handicapped students would be kept in the current of world life and given individual instruction, so that each might build his own citadel against separative silence, discouragement, and frustration. How truly those two explorers of limitation interpreted Seneca's words spoken 18 centuries ago, "True happiness consists in not departing from Nature, and in molding our conduct according to her laws and model!" Now that gospel shines forth at the Deshon Hospital full of promise both for the totally deafened and those whose hearing is seriously impaired.

The ear-testing laboratories in this wondrous establishment interested me greatly. There I saw the many mechanical devices with which Deshon Hospital tests and equips its young men.

Broadly speaking, those aids fall into two groups—standardized audiometers and thermionic, or vacuum valves. The audiometer indicates with reliable accuracy how much each patient hears. Vacuum valves are used to amplify by means of electric batteries the hearing in the injured ear. It is impossible to define a deafened patient, he comes in so many varieties. Each valve aid must be adjusted carefully to the nature and amount of each individual's hearing, and the degree of vibration chosen so that he may derive

the most benefit from the amplification.

It is a matter of thankfulness how often those vacuum valve aids work so effectively that those who employ them are restored to the world of people with sound ears. It is an unforgettable uplift to see how a man with that happy prospect recaptures his old incentive. While realizing that he will encounter vexatious harassments at every turn, he knows that it will be easier for him to foster satisfying relations with others, that his choice of profitable occupations will be widened, and that his chances of preferment less restricted. Released from much extra drudgery and looking forward to more freedom than he has dared to believe, he rejoices in his transformed future possibilities as one that findeth great spoil. Let it be remembered in mercy, however, that there must be enough hearing for the valve aid to amplify if those joyous results are to be compassed. A nonfunctioning ear cannot be revived any more than a dead body.

IT IS essential also to make sure that deafened soldiers do not become sensitive about their infirmity and shrink from wearing valve aids, on account of their appearance. It is as unintelligent for any hard-of-hearing person (except in cases of serious poverty) not to help himself by using a hearing aid as it would be for one with impaired vision to refuse glasses prescribed by a responsible ophthalmologist. Deshon Hospital employs the most progressive scientists, and they deserve all honor because of their enthusiasm for humanity in repeating attempt after attempt to improve each instrument which promises results and to assist the partially deaf to retain their life-line of hearing to the last.

Altogether, admiration and helpful service are the only just tribute we can pay to our soldiers who have sacrificed an irreplaceable endowment for mankind's liberation and to the legion of physicians, nurses, teachers, and scientific workers who make it possible for the deafened servicemen to turn disaster into plastic adaptability, resourceful joy, and a message of faith to a doubting world.

Speaking of *Books*

By John T. Frederick

Author, Radio Reviewer, and Rotarian

AS THE achievement of victory comes nearer, the requirements for lasting peace grow increasingly clear. Real peace must be built on international coöperation. Friendly coöperation between nations demands mutual knowledge and common interest between the people of those nations.

Some of those who are voicing these great truths today sound as though they thought they had newly discovered or invented them. Rotarians know better. They know that the ideal of international coöperation, based on mutual understanding, respect, and interest, has been a fundamental principle of Rotary from its beginning. No organization has emphasized more consistently this supreme idea of today. No group has a greater opportunity to further it than Rotarians.

In any field, to work successful-

ly with others we have to know them. That's true between nations as well as between individuals. The friendly international coöperation on which we base our hope of peace will be possible only if all over the world men and women try earnestly and honestly to know and understand the people of other nations. No citizen who shares the hope can evade the responsibility. On the contrary, fulfilling that responsibility is one of the most exciting and fruitful privileges of citizenship today.

Books can help, as I've said in this department before. For many of us they're the only means of getting to know the people of other nations. For all of us they're indispensable.

How many of us in the United States have ever visited Australia, for example? Not very many. How many of us ever will? More than in the past, certainly, but still relatively few. Many of us have never even seen or talked with an

Australian. Yet some knowledge of Australia and Australians, some understanding of the Island Continent which shares so many of our problems, are going to be highly important for citizens of the United States in the years ahead.

I've been lucky recently in having a chance to read a varied group of books written by Australians and published in Australia—books not readily available in the United States because they have not been republished here. The collection had been made by a Rotarian, Chaplain Henry Praed, from the United States, temporarily in Australia, who had developed a great enthusiasm for Australian books and writers. His kindness in sharing his collection with me has given me basis for a similar enthusiasm.

I knew a little about Australian books and writers before, of course, chiefly through novels which are obtainable in the United

About *AUSTRALIA*



States. For example, I regard *The Timeless Land*, Eleanor Dark's story of the first settlements in Australia and the heroic Governor Phillip, as one of the finest historical novels I have ever read. One indisputably great Australian writer is the woman novelist Henry Handel Richardson, but her masterpiece *The Fortunes of Richard Mahony* is more important for its psychological revelation of individuals than for its reflection or interpretation of the Australian land and people. More recently, Xavier Herbert's *Capricornia* has vivid sociological interest in its portrayal of one of the more remote and thinly settled portions of Australia.

BUT IN the books direct from Australia I first learned that the Sixth Continent has some highly interesting poets, both past and present. Among the earlier poets popular in Australia is A. B. ("Banjo") Paterson, author of the beloved *Waltzing Matilda*—which now surely has been heard around the world. His dramatic narrative *The Man from Snowy River* (title poem of a volume) has a rich feeling of the Australian land and life of horse-ranching days, and the march and swing of Robert W. Service and much of Kipling.

The younger poets of Australia are represented in a truly fine collection called *Australian Poetry 1942*, edited by Robert D. Fitzgerald. I've examined critically more anthologies of recent poetry than I like to remember: I have never found one which maintained a higher standard of excellence than this unpretentious little book from Australia, none of whose 30-odd contributors were previously known to me. As a sample of what may be expected from the younger writers of Australia, this book is full of exciting promise. It behooves American publishers and readers to watch such writers as John Quinn, Leonard Mann, and others represented here.

Another of these Australian-published books that interested me especially is *The Great Boomerang*, by Ion. L. Idriess, one of Australia's most popular writers (his *Lasseter's Last Ride*, an epic of Central Australian gold discovery, has gone through 26 printings). *The Great Boomerang*

deals with the arid interior of the Island Continent, a region for which the author has a dramatic plan of reclamation. The merits of his plan I cannot judge, but I can testify that he is a prime storyteller. In addition to its truly vivid and memorable pictures of the desert lands, this book is packed with picturesque characters and exciting tales.

Searching analysis of Australian social and economic conditions and forthright statement of her problems are provided in *Advance Australia Where?*, by Brian Penton, an Australian newspaperman. Clearly I am no more competent to evaluate Mr. Penton's criticisms and proposals than I am to judge Mr. Idriess' scheme for irrigating the Australian desert. But I would welcome a comparable book for my own country—one as broad in scope, as concretely written and carefully documented, and as hard hitting as this.

Mr. Penton quotes and commends a book written by an American visitor to Australia, Hartley Grattan's *Introducing Australia*; he calls it "one of the most complete and clear-sighted compendia on this country." Since it is readily available in libraries and bookstores in the United States, this book might be a good one to read as a beginning in getting acquainted with Australia.

* * *

Travelling northward from the Island Continent in our book journey in search of knowledge of other lands, we can find a concentrated wealth of information in *Islands of the East Indies*, by Hawthorne Daniels. New Guinea, Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra—the changing background of much of America's Pacific war—will no longer be merely exotic names and queer shapes on the map to us if we read this book. It makes no pretense of literary interpretation, but it is authoritative, up to date, and admirably organized, and provides concisely the essential factual background for the region it treats.

* * *

Farther north lies China; a mighty neighbor of almost unimaginable potentialities, directly across the swiftly narrowing Pacific. Surely no sane citizen of the

United States today can question the great part China is destined to play in world affairs before this century is ended, or doubt the importance of maintaining the traditionally friendly relations between China and the United States. Toward the understanding essential to that end the thoughtful reader can find real help in *China Looks Forward*, by Sun Fo, president of China's legislative assembly and son of the great Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. This is a collection of speeches delivered to Chinese audiences and articles written for Chinese readers. Thus it presents an "inside" view of China's problems by one of her most eminent and influential thinkers and leaders. Among the subjects treated concretely and realistically are China's relation to Russia, China's war and peace aims, China's constitution, the question of Korean independence, and Manchuria's status after the war. *China Looks Forward* is an illuminating and a heartening book. It is indispensable to any serious student of China today.

NO FIELD of international cooperation is more hopeful, or more important to the nations concerned and the world at large, than that between the free peoples of the Americas. Morris L. Cooke is an American businessman, a consulting engineer, who headed a technical mission from the United States designed to aid Brazilians in solving industrial and technical problems created or accentuated by the war. In *Brazil on the March* he has written a fine book—keen in observation, at once candid and constructive, and richly appreciative of the great potentialities of Brazil and the Brazilian people, not only industrially but culturally. If Mr. Cooke conducted his mission in the spirit in which he wrote his book—and I am sure he did—the mission is an outstanding example of the kind of international cooperation that will build a better world. Not only is *Brazil on the March* packed full of firsthand information on industrial and commercial developments and possibilities and on many other aspects of Brazilian life; it is highly readable as [Continued on page 57]

RECKON WITH *Grandma!*

By Paul H. Landis

IF YOU ARE a man worrying about who will wear the pants once the war is over, let me console you. Economically speaking, women have been wearing them for quite some time. You doubt me? Then check up on who controls the farms and urban property of your community. Remember that about 80 percent of life-insurance beneficiaries are women!

Mother really should study banking and investments to be ready for grandmotherhood—because she is going to live longer than her husband. John Doe, the average male, can look forward at birth to 60.7 years of life, but Jane Roe has a life expectancy of 66.1 years. If John marries at 25, his



Jane will be three years younger; if he delays until 35, she will be 6½ years younger. That means John's wife will,

by the law of averages, outlive him by eight to 12 years.

So we find elderly women crowded into the small towns living in luxury and loneliness where they have retired when their farmer-husband or merchant-husband died, or in regions favored with a mild and even temperature. Here are figures from the United States census of 1940: 2,144,000 widowed males and 5,700,000 widowed females—or 2⅔ as many. Between the ages of 65 and 70, 42 percent of females are widowed and 16 percent males.

Four hundred years ago grandparents were scarce. In A.D. 1500 the average life expectancy in Geneva, Switzerland, was 21 years. In 1789 in Massachusetts it was 35. By 1900 the average

American could expect to live to 49; in 1930 the figure was 60; by 1940 it had come up to 64.

These figures explain the increase in grandparents, but why are there proportionally more grandmas than grandpas? One reason is that medical science has greatly reduced the hazards of childbearing. Relatively, men still face greater risks from accident and from warfare.

There is no acute grandma problem in countries that have yet liberally to share the benefits of scientific nutrition, insulin, vaccines, antiseptics, anesthesia, sulfa drugs, sanitary engineering, and surgical techniques. In India, for example, the expectation of life at birth is now only 27 years, and grandparents are few. But consider what science has done to the United States population. Less than 150 years ago, only 9 percent was over 50, now 20 percent is. But consider the future, as predicted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company:

	Percentage of Popula- tion Now	Estimated Percentage for Year 2,000
Child generation (under 20) . . .	34	25
Parent generation (20-49) . . .	46	39
Grandparent gen- eration (50—) . .	20	36

And in A. D. 2000, three out of four of those over 65 will be women!

Such phenomenal facts mirror scientific progress, but it is a progress that spawns social problems. For example, will the active part of



the population be required to support the aged? Note that in 1930, Americans of pension ages (50 years and above) totalled 6,634,000, or 5.5 percent; but in 1940 the figure was 9 million, or 6.9 percent. Assuming there will be 150 million Americans in 1980, count on 22 million persons (15 percent) being of pensionable age. It is estimated that if those 22 million are pensioned, the cost per person of working age would be \$24 for each \$100 that is distributed!

Grandpa and Grandma can vote now, but it will not be surprising if a movement develops to disenfranchise them upon retirement age. It will be urged that age resists change and retards progress, that denying them the ballot is the only way to protect the child's right to education and interests of the hive's still active workers. You will hear much about implications of the concentration of wealth in the hands of the aged, especially women untrained to its management. Hobbies and other leisure-time activities will be stressed as never before.

Science is steadily lengthening the life span. We—all of us—must give answer to the question:

For what?

MENS CLOTHING



As British Industry

"EVERYBODY will want to make long-delayed purchases."

WE, in Britain, whatever section of the community we may represent, are of one mind in this: that nothing must disturb our one fixed purpose to win the war. Bound up with our resolve to win is the equal determination that peace, when it comes, shall be permanent and secure.

We may, without lessening our efforts now, look ahead to that time.

Demobilization. The orderly release of men and women from the services and from war production must be established on the general principle laid down by the Government: "first in, first out." It may be well, however, as has been suggested, to take into consideration age as well as length of service. To that principle there will have to be exceptions. Key men are necessary if industry is to be turned as quickly as possible to normal production. Every step, however, should be taken to prevent exploitation in any way of this special but essential release.

Employment. My opinion—and I give it after careful study backed by a good deal of inside knowledge—is that British industry, given wise leadership and good judgment, will be able to offer steady employment to a maximum number of people for some years after the war.

Our first charge will be to apply our minds with confidence to the reestablishment of our industries on a normal basis as early as pos-

sible after the war. Then, during those busy first years, we should give thought and action to the organization of continued stability of employment.

Control of Inflation. There is danger, when the war is won, in the fact that everybody will want to make long-delayed purchases. Supplies will be limited. Demand will be great. Hence the threat of inflation.

To counter this threat, control of prices and rationing will have to continue, but on a diminishing scale dependent on the rate with which supplies are built up. Controls and rationing must be brought to an end and trade operated in a normal fashion as early as possible.

Control of Production. Rationing and control of prices also must be designed to prevent, during the period of demobilization, the creation of productive capacity in excess of future normal requirements. By this means we shall prevent the economic disaster that arose after the last war, when in certain industries—motorcars and textiles, for example—capital was invested in productive machinery far in excess of normal needs. There must be no speculative dealings in productive units of the kind which affected the cotton industry and from which it has never recovered.

We may fairly say that the object of the civil servant and of "established" officials generally is

to avoid censure. But the pressing need of these times, particularly in old countries like Britain, and in all democracies, is "more speed"—the one thing you can be sure of not getting from a State official. The getting of information provides an example of the contrasting attitudes of private enterprise and State control. When business seeks information about a potential customer, it takes its own steps to collect and record it; a bureaucrat asks for a form to be filled out. I have the highest regard for the integrity of civil servants and their ability to conduct the work for which they are trained. But this training and equipment are quite unsuitable for industrial world competition.

Industry under Government control would hesitate to take risks because of the possibility of criticism in Parliament. Those who had been used in business to taking of quick decisions and prompt action would be frustrated because of the constant criticism of their shareholders—namely, the members of Parliament. Nationalization would mean the gearing of industry to the State machine. Its speed would be that of the slowest unit. Individual effort would not be free, and the individual would become a cog in a gigantic mechanism.

No new trade or industry owes its origin to the State. State control does not have to pass efficiency tests; it survives in spite of itself and at the expense of the community. I am not suggesting that private enterprise makes no mistakes, but I do say that such mistakes as have been made have been nothing like as costly as those of statesmen and Government departments.

Taxation. Taxation must be reduced as early as possible after the war and due relief given for depreciation on buildings. Depreciation allowances should be blocked for expenditure on the items for which they are allowed. I feel this strongly, for, when war came, in spite of the fact that allowances had been made for depreciation, plant and machinery

in many factories were inefficient and obsolete.

Private Enterprise. It is my conviction that private enterprise can and will play the greatest possible part if those responsible for its direction justify themselves by their actions and by the results achieved. Private enterprise does and can continue to serve the public better and at lower cost than nationalized industry.

I am quite convinced that if British industry were to become nationalized, we should become a second-class nation and our workpeople would not be able to retain their present standard of living. I do not say this because I am in any way opposed to nationalization as a doctrine or because of vested interests, but from deep concern for the interests of the workpeople. I speak as one with a wide knowledge of industry, small and large, and with exhausting experience during the war of the frustration of individual initiative involved in the vast cumbersome system of Government control.

Private enterprise is essentially the system of payment by results. A private enterpriser backs his own opinion. If he is wrong, he, and any whom he may have been able to convince, stands the loss. He does not saddle it on the taxpayer. Private enterprise is the opposite of the slogans "Safety First" (if by that we mean no action or advance without cover) and "Business As Usual" (if by that we mean business that has always been done that way).

Profit, it must be remembered, is only a very small percentage of the selling price at the factory. It is also a measure of efficiency in a competitive market. I suggest there is no virtue in a nationalized institution, although operating without profit, if it means that the public pays more for the same product than it would were that product made by private enterprise. Furthermore under private enterprise the State shares in a very substantial degree the results arising from the efficiency, enterprise, and initiative of the manage-

ments and the skill and energy of the workpeople. With taxation at the present level, at least half and often more of the results of these efforts go to the State.

It is not love of money or power that is the spur to those who are devoted to their business. It is pride of accomplishment. The greater the business, the more opportunities are given to provide those extra amenities for the meeting of sickness, premature death, and old age. In the interests of the country and of its people, private enterprise must be encouraged. As safeguards against abuse, taxation should be designed to penalize exploitation and to encourage enterprise.

Organized Research. Private enterprise can only justify itself by results. It must be efficient. The Federation of British Industries has quite recently laid special emphasis on one fundamental of industrial advance—research. Another task before us is to inquire how industry, as represented by the trade-association movement, can best be organized.

My view is that each section of industry should possess an efficient trade association to deal with its own domestic concerns. For the consideration of matters

affecting the industry as a whole, those sections should coöperate either by establishing a joint committee or other form of organization which would enable the whole industry to express its views. Progress has been made in this direction by many branches of industry, but much remains to be done. The Federation, as the central body of industry, should consider questions which affect industry at the highest possible level, basing its conclusions on the views of the individual industries and sections of industries organized in the way I have outlined.

I believe that such a system can be achieved by voluntary association, which I strongly support as the proper method of organization for a democratic country like our own.

Recognizing the variations in human nature, industrialists must do their best to see to it that our system, which encourages every person according to his ability, justifies itself. The workpeople must be given the opportunity of receiving, according to their accomplishments, rewards and social amenities over and above essentials for their existence. It is imperative that these shall be assured to every man.

"BUSINESS takes its own steps; a bureaucrat asks for a form to be filled out."

Illustrations by
Stuart Hay



Uruguay

Proud of Its Past, Face a

THE SMALLEST cottage on the street is often the best tended. Something like that can be said of Uruguay. Least in area of all South American republics, it has been called "one of the world's most orderly nations." In social progress, in economic stability, and in productive energy it has cut a pattern other larger and older States have studied—and

applauded—for some 40 years.

First locate Uruguay on the map. Note how its entire lower border fronts the Atlantic and the broad estuary of the Rio de la Plata . . . giving it in effect one continuous wharf from which to send the abundant produce of its rolling plains to a hungry world.

Note, too, that it has 700 miles of navigable rivers and an extensive fan of some of the finest railroads and highways in the Americas, and you will see how, through trade, Uruguay can shake hands every day with all the world.

In area (72,153 square miles) Uruguay is about like North Dakota. It also bears another similarity to that State: almost all its 2,164,000 inhabitants live either on the land or in the centers where the fruits of the land are processed. The land is indeed Uruguay's treasure. Great undulating plains—an extension of the Argentine pampas—sweep from the sea

to the low mountains which fringe the northern border.

While Uruguay's rich soil is 90 percent tillable, 80 percent is used for grazing. On lush-growing native grasses some 21 million sheep and 10 million cattle wax fat each year, the nation producing approximately 40 percent of the world's wool supply, 18 percent of the meat exports. Slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and hogs is the main industry.

On the less than 10 percent of the soil which is cultivated, Uruguay grows wheat, corn, flaxseed, oats, barley, tobacco, citrus fruits, vegetables, and grapes. A noticeable current trend in Uruguayan agriculture, which may have a profound bearing on the national economy, is toward more and more cultivated crops.

While Uruguay is short on minerals, it has some gold, a little coal and peat. Opals, agates, granite, marble, onyx, common stone and sand are worked. Talc is the most important mineral product.

It was Juan Díaz de Solís, discoverer of the Rio de la Plata, who landed on Uruguayan shores in 1515 to claim the soil for the King of Spain. He paid dearly for his daring, however; the savage Charrúas Indians attacked and killed him and all his party. Other Spanish and Portuguese explorers came later, but it was not until



URUGUAY'S national hero, General José Artigas, who led in the movement for independence from Spain, is honored by this statue in Montevideo. It faces famous Palacio Salvo.

ac a Bright Future

1624 that a permanent settlement was made by Jesuits.

For nearly 200 years the territory was a bone of contention between the Portuguese and Spaniards, until it was ceded to Spain in 1777. From 1811 to 1828 there was constant strife, both Argentina and Brazil seeking the land.

After the Republic was established, in 1828, the energy which had been directed to setting up an independent government was turned toward political advancement and economic development.

The first Constitution, adopted July 18, 1830, was in effect with few changes until 1918. In 1934 the present Constitution was adopted; it is similar to that of the United States.

Since 1904, when the noted publicist José Batlle y Ordóñez was elected President, Uruguay has enjoyed a normal political development and a remarkable economic growth. Because of the liberal temperament of Uruguayans, giving rise to a willingness to experiment with national destiny, Uruguay has become a pioneer in the field of social and industrial legislation.

Uruguay is indeed progressive. It boasts the secret ballot, old-age pensions, 48-hour labor week, indemnities for industrial accidents, free medical treatment for the poor, care for mothers, public housing, and fine public works.

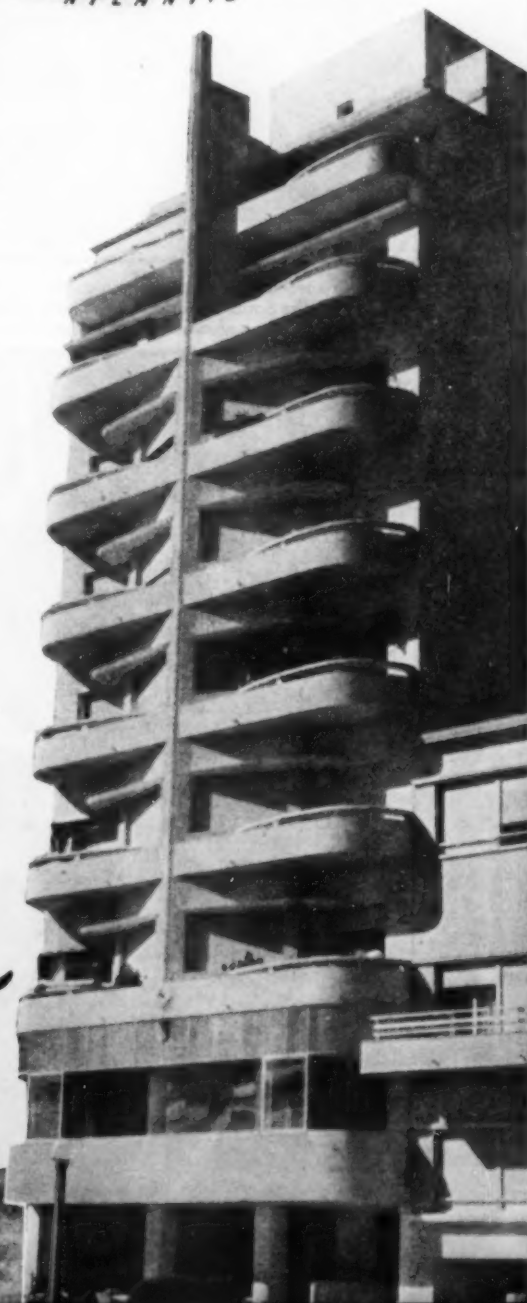
The capital, hub, industrial dynamo, and cultural font of Uruguayan life is Montevideo—one of the finest cities of the Western Hemisphere. It handles 85 to 90 percent of the country's foreign trade, and houses the leading business, banking, and industrial concerns. Its sunny beaches are

popular with people as far away as Buenos Aires.

It was here—in this seaport city which houses one-third of Uruguay's entire population—that Rotary first entered South America. Through the efforts of Herbert P. Coates, who later carried the idea to many other South American cities, and Charles J. Ewald, both of Montevideo, a Club was established here in 1918. There are now 30 Clubs, 600 members.

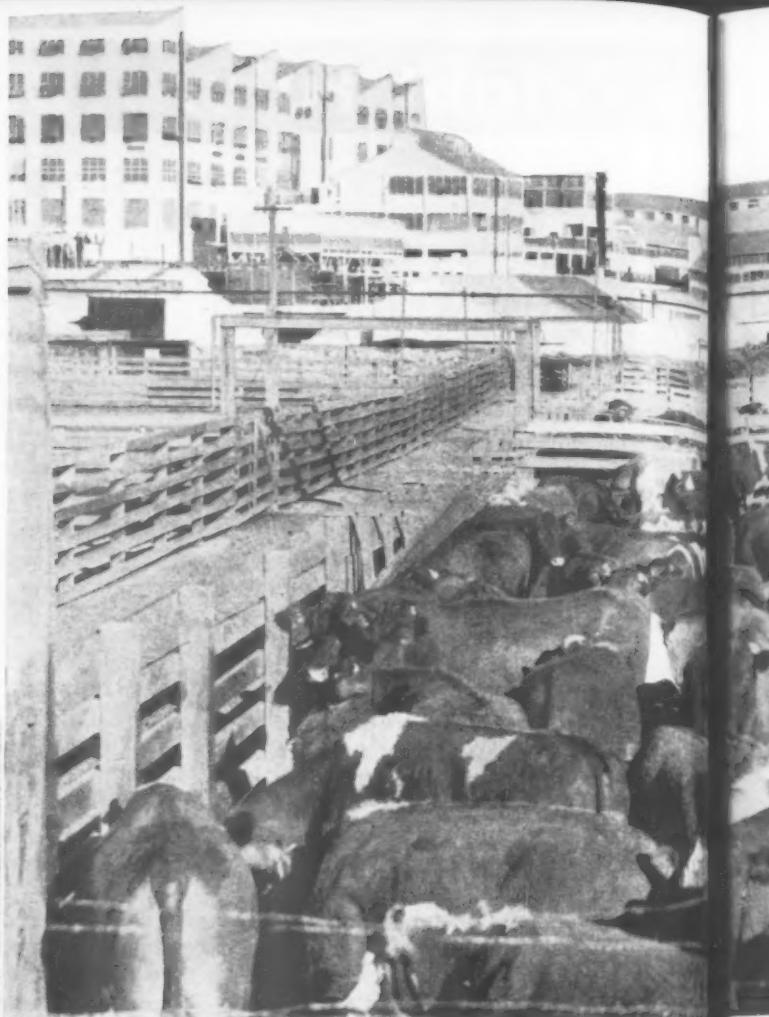
Among leaders Uruguay has given Rotary are Donato Gaminara, First Vice-President of Rotary International in 1934-35, and Joaquín Serratosa Cibils, Second Vice-President in 1941-42. *Rotaruguy*, one of six Spanish-language District Rotary magazines in Ibero-America, is published in Montevideo.

URUGUAY, too, had its "covered wagon" pioneers. This historic bronze statue in a Montevideo park commemorates them. . . . An ultramodern apartment (right).





A GAUCHO strums some music into his lonely life. . . . Uruguay, by the way, is the only country on the South American Continent which has scarcely a trace of its aboriginal Indian race remaining. This has been true since about 1850.



ONE OF the stockyards and modern packing plants in Montevideo. Three-fourths of all animal-industry production is sold abroad, representing up to 50 percent of all exports. A trend toward cultivated crops has set in, however.



AN ELECTRIC polishing device adds luster to a hide at a Montevideo tannery. . . . (Right) Wool is placed in a high-density compress machine.

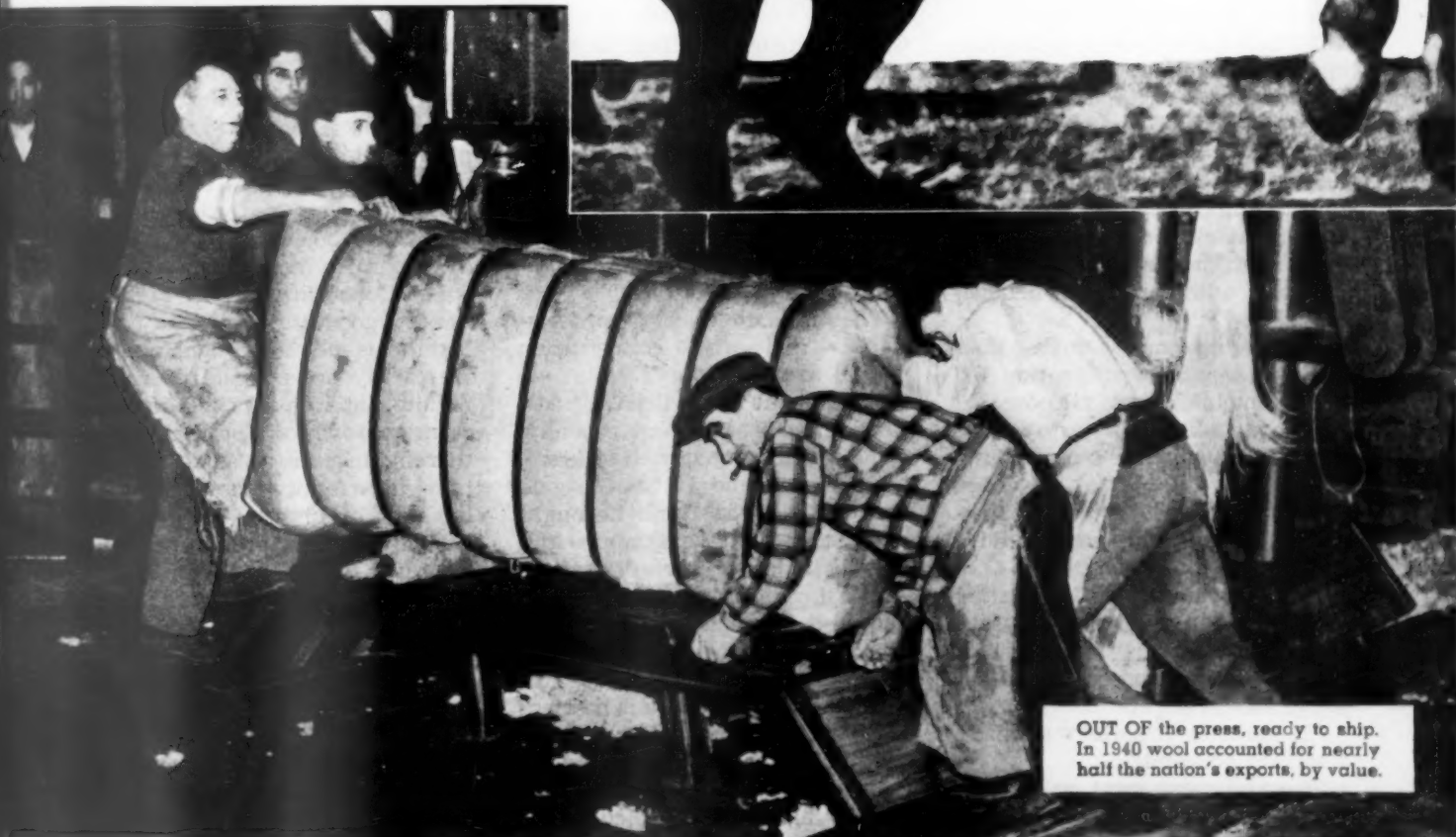


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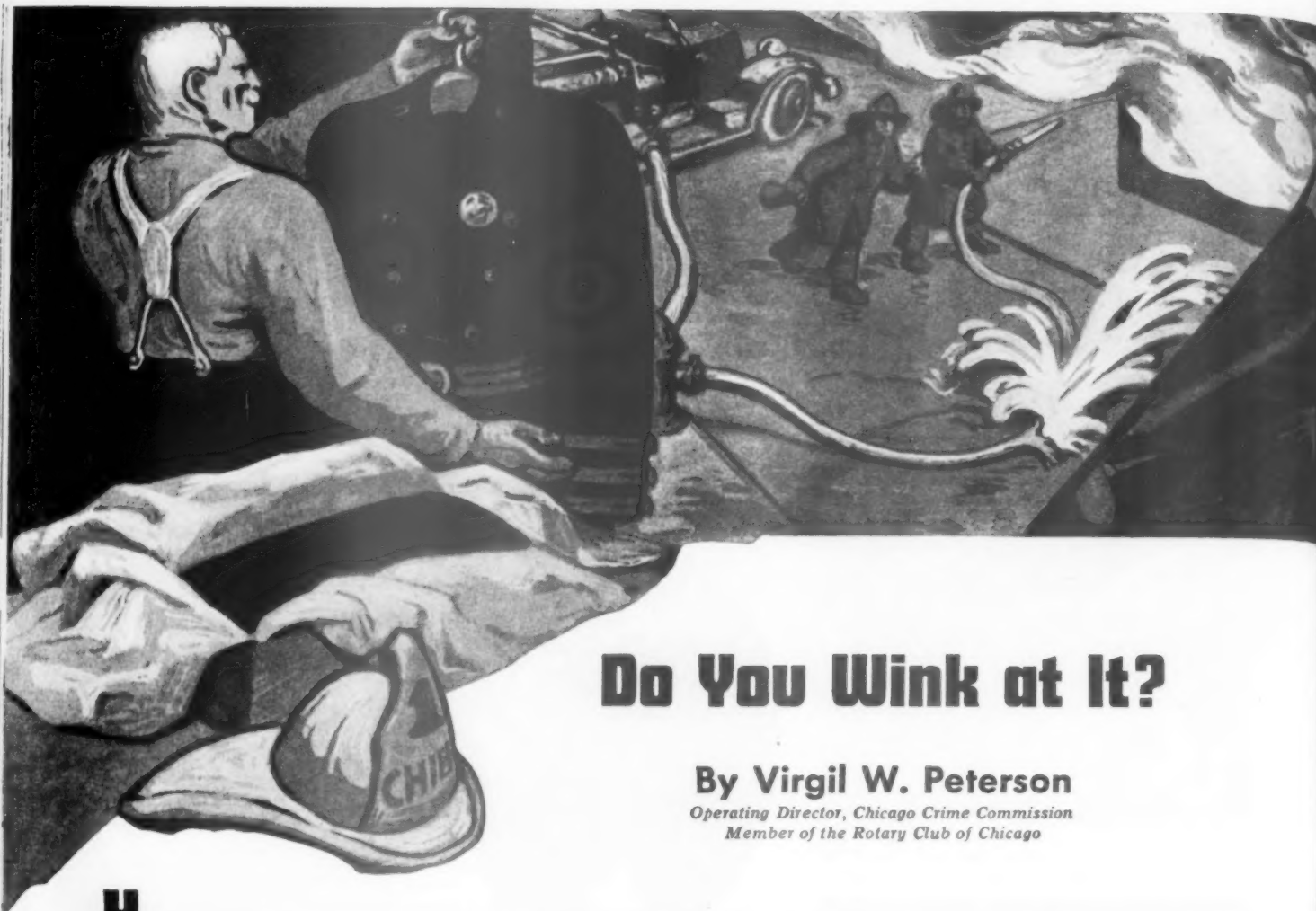


URUGUAYANS are expert horsemen (right) and athletes. They like polo, horse racing, and water sports—and they play a fast game of soccer, as several Olympic championships will attest.

Three
up to 30
however.



OUT OF the press, ready to ship. In 1940 wool accounted for nearly half the nation's exports, by value.



Do You Wink at It?

By Virgil W. Peterson

*Operating Director, Chicago Crime Commission
Member of the Rotary Club of Chicago*

H E'S A prominent manufacturer and leading citizen of his town. He goes to church, supports welfare agencies generously, and takes part in civic affairs. He helps to get out the votes on election day and he urges his neighbors to cast their ballots for candidates of known integrity. He's patriotic and sincere, I believe, and yet—

His young son of high-school age was up for examination for his automobile driver's license. He had just taken his test at the wheel and had made a poor showing.

"Not ready yet," said the examiner. "He gets confused and does the wrong thing too often."

"He's a good driver," protested the father. "I taught him myself. He's just nervous and excited. Come on, be a good sport and approve his application."

"I can't do it. He may have a serious accident."

The argument went on, getting nowhere. Presently Mr. Good

Citizen's frown shifted to a genial smile.

"Like to go fishing?" he asked the inspector.

"Sure, why?"

"Well, I've got some nice fishing gear I'm not using and a cottage on Lake Zitkaziwvin. Be glad to let you have it for your Summer vacation."

The inspector grinned appreciatively—and the conversation turned to trout.

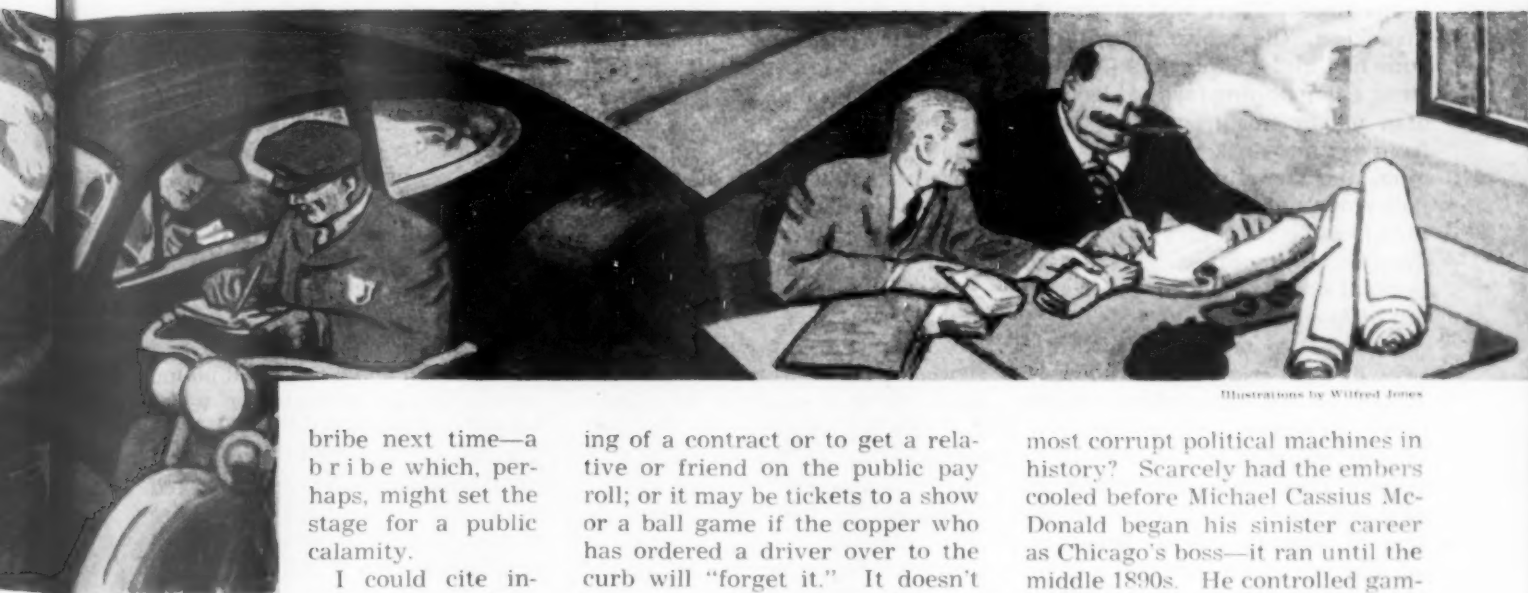
"Oh, about that license," Mr. Good Citizen said, very casually, as he and his son started to leave, "just sign it and I'll see he gets the training you think he ought to have. Nothing will happen and nobody'll know the difference. And I'll see that the stuff I spoke about is dropped off at your house."

Did the boy get his license? He did. I know this actual happening would make a better story if the boy had had a fatal accident, had been arrested, and this petty bribery had been revealed at the

trial. But there was no accident. How, then, do I know about it? Well, that boy went strutting among his schoolmates. "My old man put it over," he bragged. "He 'fixed' the inspector so I got my license." One of the boys who heard the boast was the son of a friend of mine.

Mr. Good Citizen is, I still believe, a good citizen in the main. But he is not a thoughtful one. He tacitly accepts the prevalent notion that it is all right to wink at minor evasions of the law, if thereby he gains an advantage for himself or family, possibly for his business or his social clique. If he had thought through on what he did, he would have realized that he implanted a vicious suggestion in his son's mind that the law is something to get around—an idea reinforced by the boy's belief that what Dad does is all right.

But he did more than that. He weakened the moral fiber of a public servant. He made it easy for the inspector to accept a bigger



Illustrations by Wilfred Jones

bribe next time—a bribe which, perhaps, might set the stage for a public calamity.

I could cite innumerable similar instances: the fire hose salesman who saw to it that the fire chief of a certain small city got a spanking-new uniform in exchange for a favorable report on his brand of equipment; the apartment-house owner who slipped the sanitary inspector some extra gasoline coupons to overlook defective plumbing; the professional man who arranged that several boxes of a favored brand of cigars be delivered to the house of the tax appraiser for a favorable evaluation of his home; or the lawyer who found that a dollar bill dropped "accidentally" near-by as car-brakes inspection was underway "worked wonders" in getting a sticker.

There are a million and one ways in which petty bribery is offered and justified in their own minds by so-called good citizens. They recoil in honest and unfeigned horror at the stories of gangdom, bribery, and boodle in distant great cities. But they do not realize they are tainting their own communities with the same poison when they engage in petty racketeering—having a "drag" or a "pull" is the boastful label usually attached to it—for their private gain at public expense.

It may be the use of influence or the exchange of favors to get a new road to go past one's farm; or a cash "tip" to a person in power for favoritism in the grant-

ing of a contract or to get a relative or friend on the public pay roll; or it may be tickets to a show or a ball game if the copper who has ordered a driver over to the curb will "forget it." It doesn't make any particular difference just what form this winking at the law takes—it's all part and parcel of the same rotten fabric of disregard, even contempt, for the law when our personal, selfish interests are involved.

Petty grafting has precisely the same pattern as big grafting: it breaks down the integrity of public officials and contributes to the decline of good government. Exerting your "influence" may seem harmless to you, even gratifying, but when you do it, you do well to remember the only difference between you and, say, Al Capone is one of degree, not quality.

Little grafts pyramid and become big. How this works is most clearly seen in large cities. When we ferret out perpetrators of organized crime and vice, almost invariably we discover that they operate because somewhere along the line there is a corrupt public official getting his "cut" on the side. And good citizens wink at it.

You have heard, of course, of the great Chicago fire of 1871, which swept the city's heart clean of a motley array of shacks and business blocks, mansions, factories, and slums. You know, too, that on that same flame-swept site has arisen one of the greatest metropolitan centers, dominated by skyscrapers, in all the world. But are you aware that out of the ashes there also arose one of the

most corrupt political machines in history? Scarcely had the embers cooled before Michael Cassius McDonald began his sinister career as Chicago's boss—it ran until the middle 1890s. He controlled gambling and was in partnership with notorious thieves, forgers, confidence men, and criminals of all sorts.

Chicago was literally the swindler's paradise. Mike McDonald ran Chicago from his office on the second floor of a joint he owned near the city hall. He named the heads of the police department, and he had police officers severely disciplined who failed to take his orders. He even bribed the board of aldermen and the board of county commissioners to make a contract to paint the courthouse with a fluid that was nothing but chalk and water. Then he presented a bill for \$128,250! That was too much for the public to stomach, so some of the boodlers were sent to prison—but not Mike. He was not even prosecuted. His wife shot a police officer in the bargain, but she escaped punishment, too. Is it any wonder that civic freedom disappeared before the onslaughts of a criminal despotism? Or that one of the vilest red-light districts in all the world thrived right in the heart of Chicago?

The turn of the century brought another gang era that culminated in Al Capone's syndicate, which netted an annual income from the gambling racket alone of 25 million dollars. Bombings and gang killings became commonplace in political campaigns. Vote buying and vote stealing reached amazing

Do you bribe traffic policemen or pay aldermen for small favors? Then you'll be interested in, but may not like, what the author, a former F.B.I. operative, has to say about results of such practices.

proportions. There was an armed invasion of the suburb where Capone had his headquarters. Gangsters, campaigning for the election of a mayor, terrorized the town from dawn to dusk, shooting, slugging, and sometimes killing both policemen and citizens. *Businessmen found it necessary to take the Capone mob into partnership to prevent being murdered or driven out of business.*

I might go on and tell of the present-day gangsters who extorted a million dollars from movie producers and whose conviction was finally obtained in a Federal court in another State; or of a notorious crook, involved in several killings, who is listed as an eligible candidate for a city police department; or of a Racket Court deputy who was discovered to be the outside man for a gambling joint; or of a huge, protected gambling house which, in spite of the manpower shortage of wartime, required 80 men to operate it!

All of that is outrageous, you say. It is. But Chicago has no monopoly on the cause. *You will find it in every city and every town where citizens participate in or permit the bribing of public officials.*

Crime doesn't pay, we say, yet it does—or it wouldn't exist. Money is, beyond all doubt, the root of this evil. A former assis-

tant to the Attorney General of the United States, Joseph B. Keenan, expressed it this way: "So long as the problems of crime and its repression are left to those small groups that come most closely in touch with it—the social workers, policemen, prosecutors, judges, and prison wardens—and so long as the great body of the citizenry remains indifferent, hostile, or ignorant, we can look for little improvement." The truth is that practically every corrupt political machine has been built on its alliance with the underworld—with the tacit consent of the public.

One of the greatest fighters in the United States today for honest character and good citizenship is J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In a recent address he commented as follows:

"All of us, whether we like it or not, pay levy in some form or another to the vicious influence of corrupt practices in politics. . . . Corrupt politicians are real public enemies. They rob the good citizen of his vote on election day. They seize control of police departments and other law-enforcement agencies. And they reach high into the governmental bodies of our States, into the legislatures and into the courts, with their slimy hands ever outstretched to claw at the public purse."

There are defeatists who say that the evils of racketeering have been present too long in our cities, large and small, to be overcome. The roots of politics and graft are too deeply imbedded to make it possible to hold forth hope for the future. To concede the truth of such defeatist attitudes is to admit that we cannot make democracy work.

The present system and attitude can be changed. There is a common tendency to lay all blame on our public officials for widespread crime and corruption. Now I know we should hold our officials responsible—those interested in the present and future welfare of our nation must insist on a full measure of responsibility from all officials and public servants. But how about us, who are privates in the ranks, doing our part toward upholding the majesty of the law by strictly observing it?

I know of a war ration board in a fine community whose members, although they serve gladly without pay, are constantly being heckled, intimidated, and threatened because they do not grant "favors" of extra gasoline and tires to those who do not need them. The board members are conscientious and fair, yet fear of the loss of business because of the reprisals of those they refuse has compelled them to choose one of their number who works outside the community and therefore not easily subjected to revenge to do all the "fronting" for the board before the complainants.

This makes my point. Let us see to it that we put honest, courageous, capable men in public office. Then let's back them up. Government isn't a clock which you can wind up on election day, then forget about until the next time you cast your ballot. Didn't someone once say something about eternal vigilance being the price of liberty? I am certain it is the price of good government. I am also certain that good government starts at home, right where you and I have contact with it in little things.

We get what we vote for, but we keep only what we deserve.

"GOVERNMENT isn't a clock you can wind up on election day, then forget about until the next time you cast your ballot."



The Famine Is Over, but—

Calcutta Remembers

By Fred B. Barton

American War Correspondent

LISTLESS from hunger, a group of Indian women and children receive portions of a hot, nourishing cereal.

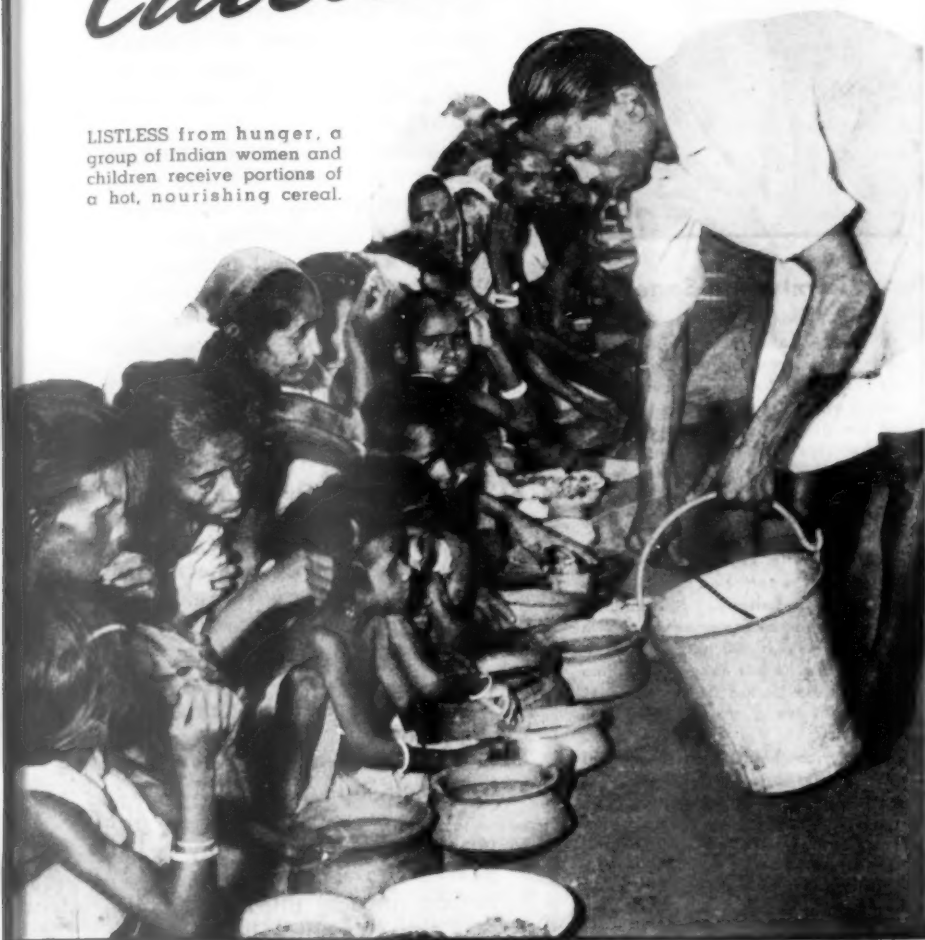


Photo: Acme

CALCUTTA, INDIA

ONLY NOW is it possible to appraise the seriousness and the permanent damage caused by the catastrophic famine which overtook the city of Calcutta, India, and surrounding Provinces last Fall.

An editorial writer in *The Statesman*, one of India's largest daily papers, reported recently that deaths during the famine jumped to four times normal, reaching a high of 2,214 during the week ending October 30, 1943. From that point on through December the deaths gradually decreased until the matter dropped out of the newspaper headlines.

But, the editorial writer points out, deaths in the Calcutta area are still far above normal. Too many people's vitality was seriously depleted by lack of food dur-

ing many weeks of last year. This might lead to an epidemic of some new deficiency disease in coming months which might not only attack Bengal's poor, but might, the editor of *The Statesman* fears, encompass Allied troops and fliers now massed in the China-Burma-India area, waiting, it may be presumed, to attack Japan from the south.

Further, is the threat of permanent damage done the constitutions of growing children, to whom one season of insufficiency can spell a lifetime of ill health.

That the famine ended as soon as it did and was no more disastrous than it proved was due in no small way to the efforts of both Government and private individuals and organizations. Leading among these was the Rotary Club of Calcutta.

Calcutta not only had its own

indigent and hungry thousands to feed, but also tens of thousands of needy poor who flocked to the city from the neighboring Provinces. These newcomers had no homes but the sidewalks and doorways, no food supply but the garbage cans, no friends to look after them. They were dropping dead on the sidewalks. All day long a steady procession of dead bodies was moved toward the burning ghats, or steps down to the river; and there instead of each body being cremated separately, as is the polite Hindu custom, funeral pyres of ten or 15 wasted bodies were stacked like cordwood and there burned.

A famine is not a cleanly affair. The streets and the parks were messy with the offal of people who could find no other place to answer the call of Nature than the nearest curbstone or bush. No



DURING the famine, Rotarians of Calcutta set up kitchens and served more than 100,000 free meals and 30,000 portions of milk. Here a group directs food distribution.

one in Calcutta who experienced the ghastliness of the 1943 famine ever wants to go through such a sobering and soul-searing experience again.

As soon as it was apparent that the famine had got out of hand, William J. Savage, President of the Rotary Club and general manager of Calcutta's Oriental Gas Company, sounded a call for a fund of 10,000 Indian rupees (a rupee is worth 30 cents American, or a shilling and sixpence British). Almost immediately he received more than 47,600 rupees, besides gifts of food, such as broken crackers from two local biscuit companies, and the fund went up to Rs. 75,000.

Here was not only a need for money and foodstuffs, but for skill and management and organization. To have handed out food promiscuously would have provided a banquet for a fortunate few today and a new scarcity for everybody tomorrow. The job needed the setting up of food kitchens.

There were others to help when once given the lead—and funds with which to work. The local relief association furnished dishes, utensils, and native Indian servants. Boy Scouts helped distribute food. Various women helped serve food and distribute clothing to the needy.

From the first day, 750 people were served a bountiful hot meal once a day. This rose to 1,200 a day, then to 1,500, but finally dropped to 300 a day. A free-milk kitchen for children and nursing mothers, however, was maintained for a considerable period.

From August 10 to October 31, when the first tally was made, Rotarians of Calcutta distributed 108,025 free meals, 29,600 free portions of milk for mothers and children, and 1,700 free garments.

The Calcutta A.R.P.—Air-Raid Precautions—committee helped with the general supervision. Gifts of money were received from Rotary Clubs of Surat, Jamshedpur, Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda, Lucknow, Madras, Delhi, Patna, and Okha, all of India. Also a sizable check came from the Rotary Club of Hastings, New Zealand.*

* See *Calcutta Rotarians Fight Famine*, *THE ROTARIAN*, January, 1944.



'Calmly and Sanely'

Fred Barton, an offtime contributor to *The Rotarian*, is now an American war correspondent roving from Britain to India. A recent letter, which accompanied the above picture of him in front of India's famed Taj Mahal, says in part:

In checking the first draft of this manuscript, Calcutta Rotary's American-educated Secretary, J. K. Deb, general manager of the highly efficient Calcutta Cold Storage Ltd., passed this reporter on to Vice-President N. C. Laharry. Mr. Laharry is an Indian businessman in a firm which he says is 100 percent American. While he has never found time to visit the United States, he took time to voice a moving tribute to Rotary.

"America has given the world many great people," said Mr. Laharry, "but none, I fully believe, more important than Paul Harris, the Founder of Rotary. We in the East believe that. You of America have many service clubs. We of India do not. Rotary to us means something vital and real. I fully believe, though I will not be here to see it, that in maybe 50 years Rotary in India and the East will be more important than Rotary back in your United States."

Mr. Laharry went on to say that the Calcutta famine showed dramatically how men of different races, creeds, and colors get together, first through Rotary and to some extent in other organizations, to combat a public need. India had never seen anything like it before: that businessmen should take time to worry over the welfare of ignorant and unhappy people who were obviously no one's definite concern.

To Rotarian Laharry, enthusiasm for Rotary is no flag-waving gesture. In a land where peoples can hardly get together in the worship of any stated God, and where many languages prevail, the ideal of Rotary is clear. Here are business leaders who believe they should give as well as get. Here is an organization that seeks happiness through an opportunity to serve. Even with a war going on there are grounds to believe that some day the leaders of nations can sit around a table and discuss their needs, and find mutual answers, calmly and sanely.

Thanks to a vigilant follow-up campaign waged by N. C. Laharry, Vice-President of the Rotary Club of Calcutta and general manager of Columbia Films of India Ltd., contributions keep flowing in. Rotarians of Calcutta, having put their hands to the plow, have plans for continuing welfare work.

Blankets, milk, and clothing are still being distributed, the clothing usually being the simple *dhotis* or loincloths for the men, and *saris* or wind-around garments for the women. The food provided for the one hot meal a day consists of a special gruel made of cooked vegetable and rice plus *gur*, which is Indian sugar before it is refined, or a sort of thick molasses.

Plans for the future are still in the formative state, as approval must come from Governmental authorities before any permanent program can be successfully launched. Several possibilities are in mind. One is a Work Pile,* providing postwar assistance in training women in weaving, making doormats and baskets, and other handicrafts, so they will become self-supporting.

An even more ambitious program which will probably be approved and adopted will set up a mobile medical unit. If the Indian Government will provide the truck chassis—something individuals in India cannot buy, at any price, today—the Rotary Club of Calcutta will staff this hospital-on-wheels and pay the running expenses. Rotarians who have investigated the matter and consulted with medical authorities estimate the cost will be about Rs. 15,000—about \$5,000, or £1,250—a month. Such a mobile unit will go far toward providing medical relief to India's destitute and needy in any future drought or epidemic or other catastrophe brought on by peace or by war.

The challenge to men of Rotary in India to continue to lift up their fellowmen is very real, and is being listened to.

* The Work Pile project, sponsored by Rotary International, seeks to have jobs ready for returning servicemen and dislocated workers after the war. Articles in recent issues of *THE ROTARIAN* have reported on how small towns and large cities apply the Work Pile idea. For further information write to Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois, U.S.A.—Eds.



Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

● **Plastic Iron.** Man has had to wait many centuries for the development of a practical method of producing a high-purity iron in powdered form. A Mellon Institute scientist has now developed a process for making powdered electro-litic iron of highest purity. The powder is molded under pressure and then heated to sintering, at which temperature the separate particles unite. Radiators and magnets and other objects are now being made by this process. Since the iron powder can be molded in almost any plastic-molding machine, this new process should soon replace casting methods with molten metals for many purposes. It is now proposed to produce many metals in powdered form, so the process of powder molding should soon be widely extended.

● **Bang-Up Fruit.** Tree planting with dynamite is profitable in clay soil. So report research technicians. Small dynamite charges of one-fourth to one-half pound, at a depth of 30 inches, are fired to loosen the dry earth and promote root growth. Fruit trees sometimes begin bearing a year or two earlier when the soil is thus loosened.

● **DMU.** Impregnating cheap, quick-growing softwoods with dimethylol urea (DMU) converts them into woods harder than ebony, which Nature takes a century to grow. With such plasticized woods, doors, windows, and drawers can be made which do not swell and stick in damp weather, nor become loose from drying out. Made from coal, air, and water, DMU is cheap and abundant, and with it one can reconstitute wood to order, even to using it as a substitute for steel in certain machine parts. Mars or scratches in such impregnated woods can easily be removed by smoothing and rubbing. Light-colored woods can be changed in hue to resemble cherry, rosewood, mahogany, or even colored brilliant red, green, or purple. Sawdust, shavings, and exploded wood waste may be similarly impregnated and molded into all sorts of articles and shapes. Even cellulosic and fibrous products such as cotton, farm wastes, paper, and leather scraps lend themselves to the treatment.

● **Powdered Nylon.** Nylon as a molding plastic will come to the fore as a powder to be used in making all sorts of lightweight objects of great toughness and resiliency, often highly colored.

● **Bug Bombs.** Tiny bombs that can be held in the hand are being supplied to America's armed forces. They are filled with a mixture of pyrethrum, sesame oil, and freon, the gas much used in refrigerators. One so-called "aerosol

bomb" holds enough of the mixture to rid some 150,000 cubic feet of all insects—roughly the cubic contents of 240 Army pup tents. Though deadly to bugs, the combination is harmless to humans.

● **Magnetic Sweepers.** For some time State highway service trucks have been equipped with electromagnets to pick up nails, etc., from the highways. Similar outfits have been developed by several large plants not only to salvage waste metal, but also to lessen damage to tires. Now comes a smaller, hand-

Derusting Garden Tools

No longer do you need remove the rust from your shop and garden tools with an abrasive. Now merely spread a new chemical over the rusted areas with a rag or brush, let it stand a minute or so, and wipe it off with a cloth or steel wool. It can also be used for removing rusted nuts and screws.

operated model of the same idea—a glorified carpet sweeper which gathers up nails, screws, and other small metallic objects. Instead of an electromagnet, it has a permanently magnetized drum which accomplishes the same end. It clears an 18-inch swath and is intended for use in metal-working shops and plants.

● **Chemical Paradox.** We now have resin-emulsion finishes which thin with water, but dry to a hard elastic film which can safely be washed with soap and water.

● **Higher Wind-Tunnel Velocities.** A new 18,000-horsepower motor, driving a multibladed propeller of 24-foot diameter, sends a blast through a new Boeing wind tunnel at 700 miles an hour—near-

ly the speed of sound (741 miles an hour). In this wind tunnel engineers will study the behavior of planes, wing shapes, air foils, and other sections of aircraft. Power is transmitted through a ten-ton shaft 37 feet long. The strangest part of the whole setup is the magnetic coupling between the drive shaft and the fan shaft. In this coupling are magnetic rings which attract one another, thus transferring the motor power to the fan. By increasing the current in these electromagnets, more of the motor's power goes into turning the fan. Thus the speed of the fan and the air current can be adjusted without varying the speed of the motor. This type of magnetic coupling is something new under the sun—not hydromatic, but "electromatic." The idea may even be applied to automobiles some day.

● **Cockroach Killer.** From Britain comes a report that the use of a powder composed of equal parts of powdered sugar, borax, and sodium fluoride sprinkled in locations where cockroaches run will result in a 95 percent kill. This same mixture is equally effective for silver fish and ants.

● **Controlling Hyperthyroidism.** Hyperthyroidism is a serious disease caused by overproduction of thyroxine by the thyroid gland, producing the so-called exophthalmic goiter, formerly controllable only by an operation. Now it is reported that carefully regulated doses of thiourea under supervision of a skilled physician may be used to control overactivity of the thyroid gland.

● **Wonderful Wedding.** The "marriage" of plasticized vinyl chloride with the butadiene-type synthetic rubbers now produces vulcanizable blends which possess most of the best properties of each, creating a new and valuable series of elastomers. This closes for the first time the gap between plastics and rubbers. Some of the advantages of this new wedding of plastics to rubbers are extreme resistance to ozone, water, oil, benzene, and similar solvents, low temperature flexibility, heat and tear resistance, improved flexing, life resilience, and ageing.



MOBILE electric-power plants moved close to the battle line make possible quick repair of damaged tanks, trucks, and other essential fighting equipment. This one—

a 3,000-kilowatt, American-made unit—is now being used by the Russian Army. Such plants also prove helpful in fast rehabilitation work in blasted villages and cities.

FOR GENERATIONS every storekeeper, no matter how perfect the goods he sells, has been inundated by what sometimes seems a tidal wave of complaints. One customer claims a tub-fast dress faded. Another points to a snag in a pair of hose. Still another brings back a pair of gloves and accusingly shows a flaw in the leather. All demand full credit or cash.

War, with its ersatz goods and shortages of competent help, has vastly multiplied these problems—raising anew the old question: *Is the customer always right?*

My own answer—based on statistics involving some 500,000 regular patrons of our Chicago store—is that 85 to 90 percent of complaining customers are definitely and demonstrably right, that 99 percent *believe* they are right, and that less than one percent are bent on “gypping” the merchant. Could any figures more clearly picture the innate honesty of most people? Or more concretely prove that it’s good dollars-and-cents business, as well as good ethics, to give the customer the benefit of every doubt?

Let me illustrate. A worried customer wrote that she had just received an effusive note from a friend thanking her for the gift of a dozen gold-encrusted dinner plates. She had ordered only one. Obviously, it would embarrass her to explain the error to her friend. What could we suggest?

A check of our order blanks showed that she had, indeed, ordered but one plate, costing \$12. Through a shipping-department error a dozen plates, costing \$144, had gone out. We could—and quite ethically—have written the friend, explained matters, and recovered the 11 extra plates. But that would have greatly abashed both parties. Quietly we pocketed our loss. The rest of the story is that, since then, the wronged customer—with the wrong turning in her favor—has bought more than \$2,000 worth of goods from our store!



ARE

Customers



Similar cases could be told by the thousands. A woman buys a heatproof glass skillet. Three months later it cracks and she returns it. Subjected to no cross-examination on just why it cracked, she walks out with cash or a replacement. Later, when she’s ready to shop for that long-deferred fur coat, it’s a ten-to-one bet she’ll head for the store which treated her fairly.

The point is that service—the application of the Golden Rule to business—is not only an honest policy; it is a *profitable* policy as well. While it may seem to cost the larger stores up to \$500,000 a year apiece, yet—because the satisfied patron becomes the constant patron—the cash gain far offsets the cash loss.

Who first enunciated the principle that the customer is always right is of small moment. Perhaps it was the early Chinese merchants who were noted for utterly scrupulous business dealings. Certain it is, however, that the men who led in fixing it in the vocabulary of modern merchandising were Marshall Field, of Chicago; John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; and the former’s disciple, Harry Gordon Selfridge, of London. Along with a few less well-known merchant princes, they cemented the rule into place as the very cornerstone of their business policy and saw their respective enterprises grow great upon it.

Field, for example, believed so thoroughly in the ethical right of the customer to be completely satisfied that he is said to have bought out one of his early partners who insisted that goods once sold should stay sold. In line with these convictions, he soon organized a customer-service division which still exists in Marshall Field’s today—with more than 100 employees working full time on customer complaints.

At first the customer-is-always-right idea proved radical. It came into a business world in which the ethics of the horse trader largely prevailed. “Gyp ‘em quick—and let ‘em stay gypped.” High-pressure selling, deceptive advertising, false marking of goods or no marking at all—such practices were so common as to be almost the rule in the latter half of the 1800s. The customer had the entire store at his beck when he bought—but when he came back with

“THE IDEA came into a world in which the ethics of the horse trader . . . prevailed.”

unsatisfactory goods, the best he got was glacial stares.

Gradually, however, thinking store executives began to see that business is a two-way street. They knew their own rights. Let a customer try to pass off some counterfeit money or refuse to pay a bill and they would howl to high heaven—and call in the law, if need be. And justly. But now, awakening to the new philosophy, they began to ask what rights, if any, obtained to the customer? If a store sold misrepresented goods which were, in effect, also counterfeit, the buyer, they saw, had no comeback at all. Yet had he not a certain moral right? Even though no law yet backed him up, had not the customer the right to expect what he bought to equal the claims made for it by the seller? And frankly, now, wasn’t this matter of disgruntled customers bad business in the long run? The sun had begun to set on the day of “Let the buyer beware.”

And with the dawn, stores began to establish rest rooms, personal-service desks, children’s play rooms, free deliveries, information booths, and a hundred-and-one other customer benefits which have since become commonplace. Did the customer respond? Honesty, it is said, begets honesty. The store which gave its customers the most, got the most customers—and not only that, but

Amers ALWAYS RIGHT?

By Hughston M. McBain

President, Marshall Field & Co.



also the lowest percentage of crooks.

Today most of the better stores treat customer complaints as liberally as humanly possible. In the largest stores, demands for exchanges or cash credits may run as high as 5,000 a week. That sounds enormously burdensome, but when you figure that the bigger establishments may make up to a billion sales a week, the number of complaining customers drops to half of one percent or less. The usual policy is to consider the customer right if he sincerely believes he's right—unless it can be quickly and satisfactorily shown that he's wrong.

That doesn't mean that any customer should be allowed to win on flagrantly dishonest claims; such a policy would be ruinous. The woman who, not long ago, attempted to exchange, for cash, a whalebone corset, some high button shoes, and a pair of lace gloves all of pre-World War I vintage, received a polite "NO!" Presenting a sales check (with the date torn off), she claimed she had bought the goods only a few months before. At length she confessed that an aunt married in 1912 and dying shortly thereafter had left her two trunkfuls of her trousseau. Naturally, the customer got neither cash nor credit.

Nevertheless, it usually pays a store to lean over backward to make good on customer complaints, even in border-line

cases. One woman demanded a new set of plated silver. Her set, bought 19½ years before and guaranteed for 20 years, had worn through. By the letter of her guaranty, which the manufacturer no longer issues, she was quite right, and to her joy obtained new silver.

That, of course, was an exceptional instance. The most common customer complaints—outside of nondeliveries or mistakes in billing—involve imperfect or unsatisfactory goods. Here the merchant must decide definitely and finally whether or not to stand behind his merchandise, and to what extent. Certain fabrics, for example, held against the light show thin spots in the weaving. A woman buys a velvet dress, and a few days later is back complaining that there's a thin spot in the skirt. The dress may be perfectly serviceable, but the wise merchant will replace it, simply because the customer will never be satisfied if he does not. Certainly the commonest complaints—fading of dyes, tub-fast dresses which shrink, garments in which the seams appear too skimpy—should be settled without question if a store intends to follow a policy of consistently satisfying its patrons.

But all this is not to say that at last we have reached utopia in buyer-seller relationships. We haven't. We are, however—and despite the setbacks of wartime—still on the road and moving forward. Business has gone far toward recognizing that not only does it have certain real obligations to its patrons, but that it must take the lead in fulfilling those obligations. The enlightened merchant, knowing that in practice the law affords him somewhat more protection than it does his customer, feels a responsibility voluntarily to see that that customer gets a fair shake for his dollar.

Just what obligations has the seller to the buyer? Of the many we might list, these stand out. The responsible seller:

"STORES which in prewar days operated on the policy must follow it . . . even now."

1. Sells on the basis of value—in the long-run economy to the user.
2. Makes performance equal promise.
3. Avoids misrepresentation, eschewing deceptive advertising and bait advertising.
4. Avoids false markings which mislead customers as to quality or value.
5. Sets the fairest possible price, all things considered. Plainly marks that price and sticks to it.
6. Avoids below-cost selling—a practice that discredits not only the seller himself, but business as a whole.
7. Eschews high-pressure selling.
8. Adjusts claims fairly and courteously—giving the customer the benefit of the doubt.
9. Treats his customers with courtesy, restraint, directness, and promptness—at all times.

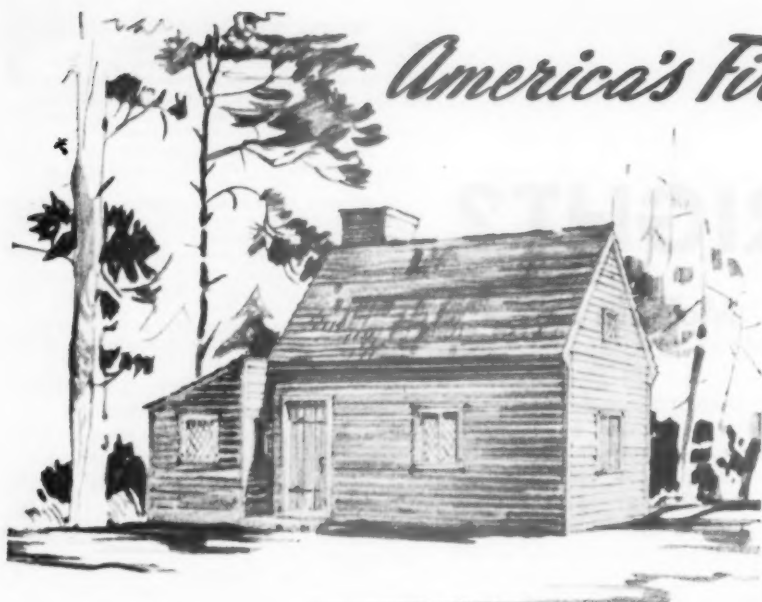
That is half the picture. The success of the buyer-seller relationship depends, too, upon the consumer. The thoughtful, honest buyer:

1. Pays bills when due.
2. Accepts special orders (orders made up to his specifications) when completed.
3. Refrains from returning goods without just cause.
4. Does not threaten withdrawal of patronage.
5. Does not demand extras such as alterations, accessories, and special deliveries.
6. Handles merchandise carefully; offers to pay for damage done in store when fault is clearly his.
7. Does not accept credit knowing that payments cannot be met.
8. Buys no more of scarce items than he clearly needs—a patriotic obligation in wartime.
9. Meets the seller halfway in the matter of courtesy.

War has put that relationship under almost unendurable strains. Yet those stores which in prewar days operated on the customer-is-always-right policy must and will want to follow it unwaveringly even now. Thus the better stores are taking terrific losses on returns of such items as rayon stockings and wooden baby buggies. Yet, through liberal adjustments and credits, they are holding customer confidence—and customer confidence can make or break a business in the years ahead.

The customer, to sum up, is sometimes wrong—but he is right often enough to justify the generalization that he is *always* right. The businessman motivated by a desire to serve—and through that service to profit—will not quibble over percentages.





America's First Public School

It was built 300 years ago at Dedham, Massachusetts—now being celebrated as the New World's first experiment in education maintained by taxation.

By Calvin E. Wilcox

Secretary, Rotary Club of Dedham, Mass.

JUST 24 years after the storied landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth's rocky coast, history was in the making at Dedham, up Boston way.

Here Ralph Wheelock, one cold January morning, called the roll of the *New World's* first tax-supported school.

Historians have, for the most part, overlooked this event. But the early inhabitants of Massachusetts, and particularly those of the ten-year-old colony at Dedham, had some peculiar notions about freedom: that it was precious; that the sure way to continue free was to guarantee the enlightenment of the future citizenry.

So on the first of January, 1644, the citizens assembled in town meeting and voted the magnificent sum of 20 pounds to cover the teacher's salary for a year. In the light of present-day grade-teacher training, Schoolmaster Wheelock was indeed learned, for he proudly wrote after his name the degrees "A.B., A.M.," received at renowned Cambridge in England.

For the first sessions, pupils doubtless

waded through the snow to the church or one of the homes; but about four years later the town voted 11 pounds, 3 pence for a school building and watch house. Three hundred years is a long time, and history does not say what became of the watch house which took a slice of this \$55 expenditure, but architects, finding the original specifications of the school, have reproduced it in drawing.

Dedham, proud of this "first" in education, is celebrating it in another of the long series of tercentenary observances with which history-conscious New England has been marking anew the milestones of its past. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has erected a tablet where America's free public-school system had its beginning, to commemorate the foresight of those first citizens whose inbred idea it was that education should be free,

and that its cost should be borne by the society it improved.

In the Dedham Rotary Club we are proud of the long record of singular determination—and action—in the interest of the community's youth. For instance, we sponsor an Air Scout unit in which 25 boys are continually becoming air-

minded and air-wise. We attempt to foster an understanding of Rotary's aims among schoolboy leaders as a step in molding future local and national leaders.

So for a fitting send-off of the Tercentennial, Rotary, urged by Past President John F. McGowan, voted a prize fund—a dollar for each year of free education's history—for essays by local school pupils. The subject is the importance of education in a republic.



AT THE memorial marker: Rotarian John F. McGowan, the author, and four young Dedham school leaders. For the Tercentenary, Rotarians are sponsoring essay contests.

Cominational Order of Exercises	
1 st Prayer	R. Wheelock
2 nd Grammar	
3 rd Arithmetic	
4 th Oration	H. Smyth
5 th Composition	T. Dwyght
6 th Algebra	
7 th Oration	J. Elderhin
8 th Philosophy	
9 th Latin	
10 th Oration	J. Eaton
11 th Composition	T. Alcock
12 th Moral Philosophy	
13 th Poem	H. Winsdell
14 th Oration	J. Allen
Ladies	
1 st Arithmetic	
2 nd Grammar	
3 rd Algebra	
4 th Composition	S. Sheppard
5 th Composition	M. Eaton
6 th Latin	
7 th French	
8 th Composition	Mrs. Roper
9 th Valedictory	L. Sheppard
Bant	
10 th Greek	
11 th Short Sermon	R. Wheelock
12 th Valedictory	T. Dwyght
13 th Prayer	E. Richards

TOP: Artist's conception of the little old schoolhouse. . . (Above) "Order of Exercises" for the special visitors' day, March 28, 1645—well seasoned with "orations."

Federal Aid for Education?

The widespread interest generated by an earlier debate-of-the-month (September) on this question seemed to indicate the need of a sequel to it. Thus

we present, as this month's pro-&-con colloquy, three fresh statements which treat other facets of this much-discussed U. S. problem.—*The Editors.*

Yes!—with Safeguards

Says Paul R. Mort

*Professor of Education
Teachers College
Columbia University*

THOSE who believe that public education should be used at somewhere near its full power to shape us into a more intelligent, more self-reliant, more resourceful people see no escape from considerable utilization of the Federal taxing machinery in its support. They are concerned that such use be made of education, first, because they believe that education is a major channel by which popular government makes good its promises to those it is created to serve, and, second, because they fear for popular government itself in the years ahead unless through education a larger percentage of the total population can be given the stamina to stand hard times. Education with such qualities costs more than is being provided in a vast number of American communities.

There are a number of States, mostly Southern but some Northern, in which the educational program costs, on the average, about \$25 per pupil per year. This purchases mass teaching which exposes all pupils to the "three R's" and to the stereotypes of knowledge which can be gleaned from a few textbooks. This success is measured largely in terms of an able minority of pupils. These States, as a whole, are taxing themselves more heavily than the average State.

The middle group of States provide education at an average cost of \$55 per pupil per year. Schools operating on this level teach the "three R's" and basic knowledge somewhat more effectively and are successful with a fairly good percentage of the pupils. Some attention is given to textbook health instruction and to medical inspection.

The average communities in three States and a goodly number of communities in a large number of States are providing \$115 education. Their schools extend the skills of communication and thinking beyond the "three R's" and teach considerably more basic knowledge of past and present world problems in ways promising intelligent use by the great majority of pupils. In addition, they have a goodly supply of

teachers constantly increasing in skill in guiding the development of their charges in health, in methods of thinking applicable to a wide variety of situations, in personality, in character, and in the knowledges and skills desirable for stable and resourceful citizens.

Finally, there are a number of communities which are spending from \$150 to \$250 per pupil per year. These schools have a preponderance of superior teachers, great varieties of books and other sources of information, small classes, and other conditions making them really splendid schools. Their techniques and procedures are patterned largely upon the needs of each individual pupil. These favorable conditions and splendid staffs make them national laboratories where needs are more carefully defined and educational tools are forged and perfected, thus setting patterns for all alert schools.

Education highly significant in human growth is not likely to be purchased with an expenditure of much less than \$115 per pupil per year and only then if the schools can draw continuously on communities that are willing to provide the ampler support necessary to provide pioneering leadership.

If we could be satisfied with the \$25 education for a large mass of our population, we would have no need for Federal aid. If, however, we feel that nothing less than a \$55 education will suffice to serve the individual and to protect our society, we will find no alternative for Federal aid, for States already carrying more than the normal tax burden for education can hardly be expected to double that effort to raise themselves from the \$25 level to the \$55 level. Even though the people of such States might conceivably see that by making such sacrifice they could lay for themselves a sound economic foundation for the future, it is hardly likely that they would run the risk of driving industry into less taxed areas.

If the reader captures the picture of what a \$115 education could do for America in a generation—how it might lift us economically, how it might save us from the loss of our democracy in some dark period ahead—he can hardly be other than an ardent student of ways and means for bringing about Federal aid. He will then seek how we can use

the Federal financing machinery and at the same time avoid those arrangements which would result in the conditions we all have a right to fear.

Chief of these is the danger of the school system losing its character by becoming a political tool. The safeguard is eternal vigilance in the drafting of legislation to avoid giving discretionary powers to public agents who operate far from the public eye. For it is as simple as this—control will be what we put in the bond. We should remember that whether we use our local taxing machinery, our State taxing machinery, or our Federal taxing machinery, we the people pay, and we the people may choose to control the expenditure through our local agents, our State agents, or our Federal agents. If the choice is between the occasional misuse of funds within a State or a community and the absolute denial of the privilege of using education as the great national force it can become, we should not find it hard to agree as to which is the lesser evil.

No! It's a State Job

Asserts Calvin Grieder

*Associate Professor of School
Administration, University of
Colorado*

THE FIRST POINT to remember in any discussion of the future of our schools is that equality of educational opportunity is a dream, an unattainable ideal, but, like all ideals, it should be the guiding star in our strivings to improve human welfare.

Secondly, it should be thoroughly understood that equality of opportunity is not synonymous with equality of education. To children and youth of varying abilities, educational services of various kinds and levels must be afforded if opportunity is to be equalized in effect.

Thirdly, and probably most relevant to this question of Federal aid, all existing aid formulas—State and Federal—are couched in terms of financial equality, not equality of educational opportunity. Uniformity in the per capita expenditures for education is, of course, the only kind of equality attainable, not through the so-called "equalization" formulas, but through complete financ-

ing by the individual States or by the States with Federal subventions. This is not the same thing as educational equality.

Toward that goal of equality of opportunity we can make greater strides by going via the individual States rather than via the Federal Government. The administration of public education in the United States is, as most readers know, a right reserved to the several States by the Constitution. The legislature in any State, its own constitution so providing, is the supreme educational authority. Yet few States have made the most of that opportunity. In large part our American educational system is a patchwork of overlapping local systems conducted by school administrators who themselves are unaware that they are State and not merely municipal functionaries.

I should be the last to assert that we have outgrown the need of local initiative and control, but I do hold it high time that we accept the doctrine of State responsibility established more than 150 years ago and act in harmony therewith. It is time, for example, that every State adopt (1) a State-wide public-school personnel policy; (2) a State-wide school-plant policy; (3) a State-wide pupil-transportation system; (4) a State-wide policy on leadership and control; (5) a State-wide program of school finance.

Because the States have so great an opportunity before them if they will but rouse themselves to it—and because most of them have the funds with which to realize it—I would prefer no Federal aid at this time. The evidence presented thus far does not convince me of the need for it. It is hard for me to believe that the States are doing all they can in public education in light of the huge State surpluses reported in the *Congressional Record* during the Senate debate on October 15, 1943. With only three or four States undergoing deficit financing, the rest had total surpluses of approximately one billion dollars!

UVERY few people in the United States and scarcely any educators would favor nationalization of the schools, as in totalitarian Italy, Germany, and Russia. Nationalized school systems invariably become tools of the dominant political groups. In an earlier symposium on this same subject in *THE ROTARIAN*, Dr. Arthur B. Moehlman, of Michigan, tried to steer a sane middle course. Admitting that control will inevitably accompany or closely follow Federal aid, he declared that he does not like it. However, after weighing the arguments pro and con, he has taken a stand for limited aid of certain kinds, which he hopes will minimize the evils of Federal control.

He has done what should always be done in questions of public policy: weigh the facts, estimate the probable effects

of this and that line of action, and make a decision. It is seldom possible in social problems to arrive at decisions clearly all good or all bad.

I would prefer, as I have said, no Federal aid at this time, but if it is provided, I should favor Moehlman's limitation of aid for building construction (of which the United States needs some 10 to 12 billion dollars' worth), and add to that aid for pupil transportation in areas where it is justifiable. I would further restrict the Government to granting its aid in lump sums to State education departments on an objective basis according to an equitable formula, and, after the grant, keep Federal hands off except for auditing.

While the war serves to permit the adoption of many so-called emergency measures, it will not excuse the retention of them as fixed features of Federal administration. In peacetime there are few problems in education that can be better approached at the Federal level than at the State level.

Keep Control Local!

Urges Herbert B. Mulford

*Lay student of school problems;
Honorary Rotarian, Wilmette, Ill.*

IT IS MY conviction that we in the United States will make the greatest progress and retain the largest measure of freedom in public education academically and in public training in self-government by keeping our schools "close to the people." Knowing all the faults of local control, I am yet a staunch believer in it.

Even in the very stubbornness with which local school boards cling to their autonomy—and sometimes that stubbornness is illogical, exasperating, and beyond condonation—I see a sign of democratic intelligence back among the grass roots of our people. There is, as I view it, far more hope of solving the "school problem" and of increasing our knowledge of governing ourselves by battling it out on local fronts than by calling for rescue to the 48 States or to some supermachinery of the Federal Government at the cost of losing home rule. We must build upon what we have.

What we have is, I concede, far from ideal. We wobble along inefficiently with more than 115,000 independent and educationally isolationist school districts. We need to scrap 100,000 of them as little local governments and rebuild the systems along the lines of "natural communities" and possibly of "communities of rural interests." This calls for boundaries other than mere surveyor's lines for regional high schools and junior colleges and expanded bus transportation to reach the children. Education must reach the child according to needs and not on his financial status.

Governing those districts are 385,000 school-board members. They are transient, uncompensated for their work—but willing to learn. Perhaps a few million dollars should be spent each year in training them—or in training the number after such consolidation as thousands of educationists advocate. The local school board is an institution we dare not surrender, or hamstring—but it, no less than the children whose welfare it supervises, needs education as to its tasks and is largely eager for it. Only within the past few years, at the insistence of laymen, have educationists been waking up to the possibilities of the local professional leader helping his own school board. The most dismal fact in education today is the almost complete ignoring of this issue by national foundations, national and State teacher associations, and even State and national governments.

The record of local control of educational opportunity is not blameless. If we figure the number of children now in school of ages 5 to 17 and estimate the amount of money spent per school classroom year, we find the poorest communities spending a little less than \$100 and the richest something over \$6,000.

Also, if we resort to statistics of the 1940 census, we find that of all adults 25 years of age or older, 10 million, or 13.5 percent, had only four years of schooling, or less. Nearly 26 million, or 34.6 percent, had seven to eight years' opportunity. On the high-school level, 15 percent had one to three years and only 14.1 percent of all such adults had enjoyed four years. If we look to college graduates as leaders, we find that only 4.6 percent of adults had four years or more of such training. During World War I we of the United States had a nation of people with only six years of education. Today our adults have, on the average, had 8.4 years of schooling.

Another fact of the present picture is that 20 percent of all children of school age in the United States are out of school—and between "dropouts" from school and juvenile delinquency there's a deadly relationship.

WHAT, then, in the face of all this am I for "local control"? Because the education of our young is inherently a home-town problem and one that can for the most part be solved at home. More and more it is being understood that the whole community as a community is the vital educating factor outside the walls of the schoolhouse. It remains to be proved that State or Federal domination of what is to go into our textbooks, who is eligible as a teacher, and what our per capita costs should be would be an improvement upon what we have. We home-town people should think long and hard before we surrender our local birthright for [Continued on page 61]



By W. M. Euler

Member of the Rotary Club of
Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario

in all of Canada weren't to go blindly groping for a plan or a patent cure for a sudden economic illness; or else we had to gamble that Lady Luck or a miracle or Santa Claus would provide our people with jobs and slip money into all our pockets.

We felt we had to know not only what householders and businessmen were going to buy, but also where they were going to get the money and how much they were going to spend. Even before that we wanted to know how and to what degree the war had changed the economic picture of the community. Then we wanted also to know what Federal expenditures there would be after the war, not in "made work," but in genuine public works and postponed repairs and improvements.

Backed by a concerted radio, newspaper, and mural publicity drive that sloganized *Give us the facts which will provide the jobs*, which instilled in most "prospects" a willingness to "loosen up," we got those facts—and we had a lot of fun doing it.

Armed with both questionnaires and enthusiastic diplomacy, volunteer workers went from house to house, store to store, and factory to factory.

There was even a semblance of friendly rivalry between sexes among the enlisted workers. Surprisingly perhaps, the women seemed to come up with more of the wanted information. The fellow who thought housewives would talk more freely to male interviewers than to other women didn't know his K-W matrons.

While business firms were interviewed almost 100 percent, we made a small rod measure a big acreage in the household and farm surveys. Taking a leaf from the practice of the public-opinion polls, we *sampled*! Instead of every city household, we surveyed every ninth one. This gave an 11 percent sample. Villages and farms were cross-sectioned on about an 8 percent basis. For obvious

Illustrations by
Hans R. Hanson

A WASHING MACHINE and a vacuum cleaner—those are the first two things the Gregory Stambaughs of Kitchener, Ontario, are going to buy when war's end makes them available. Then they'll shop for a radio . . . and after that for a new car and also for a flock of knickknacks needed for the house.

Something like 2,500 to 3,000 other couples living on our little stretch of Canadian soil are of the same mind. Nearly 2,000 will build or buy homes. Others are going to spend \$100,000 just fixing up the homes that they have.

In fact, the majority of the citizens of Kitchener-Waterloo and surrounding townships are *determined* to spend some money, buying the things they need, during the critical period following the war. Knowing how that will make jobs, they're all the more determined. They have saved up a tidy sum to do it—about 7 million dollars. The rest of the 21 million dollars those in the cities and villages and on farms say they are going to spend in buying or doing is to come from current income, borrowings, or installment financing.

The adding of another 16 million dollars which business firms and public bodies plan to spend shortly after the war gives the outlook for our community of about 67,000 urban- and rural-dwelling souls an almost rosy cast. At least we know what we look like in a mirror, and have a line on what further must be done to provide employment, and to keep money flowing.

These facts are just a few of those we coaxed out of the twin cities and the surrounding four townships in an intensive survey made earlier this year. It took two weeks of planning and another two weeks, with 300 volunteers working night and day, to carry it out.

We now have a blueprint of and for a Work Pile—although the project wasn't conceived as a Rotary Work Pile, nor were Rotarians the instigators. (The survey was suggested by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.) But Rotarians, in force, were there—in the think and thin of it! Twenty of them on the top committees—and virtually all the others out on interviews. But that was true of the other service clubs, too—for this was a *community* survey—of, by, and for it.

We wanted facts. We *had* to have facts if, after the war, we in K-W and

IT'S ANOTHER WORK PILE

What Kitchener-Waterloo has done, any community can. If you want a practical plan to guide your community in making jobs ready for ex-servicemen, ask Rotary International (35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1) for Work Pile project information.

reasons, farms were visited by mail. We sent questionnaires to 20 percent of the farms in the area and got back completed forms from 8 percent.

We knew we could bank on the samples, for a precise day-to-day check was made against census figures. The comparison showed that we were getting a true and accurate cross section.

In a way, we were a "guinea pig" for Canada. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce wanted a token picture from which to fashion a scale drawing of all Canada's postwar needs, and it felt that the K-W survey not only would partially indicate what assistance, if any, might be needed from the Provincial and Federal governments, but also might serve as both inspiration and model for other communities.

Kitchener-Waterloo was chosen not because it—including the agricultural area immediately contiguous—is typical of all Canada, but because it is typical of the critical part of Canada and the type of combined areas which are to make or break the postwar employment problem. We have a little of just about everything, and are in sharp contrast to the one-industry, one-crop, or sparsely settled areas which are single in both the problem and the attack to lick it.

Ours is an inland, medium-sized community, strategically located in busy Ontario, the most diversified in industry and agriculture, and in avocational interests, of the Provinces.

Together the twin cities have a total of more than 900 industrial and business establishments, the consumer-goods manufacturing, such as shoes, rubber goods, furniture, haberdashery, and beverages, being in heaviest proportion—although we have some important metal-working and food-processing industries. Durable-goods manufacture is minor, but we are an important financial and insurance center. Agriculture is well diversified among general farm crops, dairying, fruits, and market gardening.

Also important is the fact that we have had no great expansion in the erection of new war industries, but rather a conversion of existing industry. Moreover, there's the interesting angle of the cross-section picture that the closely knit rural community around us is keyed largely to serve the urban population, while the urban population not



"OTHERS are going to spend \$100,000 fixing up the homes that they have."

only serves the local community, but also finds a large market for its products over all of Canada, as well as abroad.

We can't get away from the fact that the rural area is our problem, too. The survey brought out that, besides the young farm workers now in the services who will be returning, many workers now in K-W were drawn in from the country districts and a good proportion may return. So it becomes a single problem of finding jobs—whether we keep the workers in the city or assure the farming community of enough prosperity to support them.

To outline our project in full would take a book. In fact, it *did*—two 48-page books published by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. In thumbnail, the organization shaped up as follows:

Spearheading the drive, and commanded by E. J. Shoemaker, president of the Kitchener Board of Trade, and his deputy, Rotarian L. Henhoeffler, of Waterloo, were the Mayors of the twin cities and 12 other leading citizens representing the major activities of the community, seven of whom are Rotarians. This was the general management

committee, which in turn appointed subcommittees to handle the community markets, farm resources, business employment, public employment, publicity, and finance phases of the survey.

Donated headquarters space was filled with borrowed equipment and volunteer and borrowed personnel. Businessmen chipped in to finance the printing and other incidental expenses not otherwise covered. Plans and forms for information gathering were painstakingly made, and canvassers were carefully selected. Questionnaires were tested and then revised before shooting them widespread. We wanted to be sure of dependable information.

No formal canvass was made of public employment, for the committee consisted of officials of the various and sundry public bodies, and it was necessary only to make a summary of their plans.

In making up the household and farm questionnaires, we didn't leave it to the interviewed to guess, mind you, but made a check list of a number of possible purchases, and then left it to them to suggest others. With a group of supplementary questions, we got a family and farm economic picture, not only for the present, but one for 1939 and an estimated status for the two years following war's end as well.

Conclusions? We can't be too hasty, but, as mentioned earlier, if the facts spotlighted can be depended upon, the employment problem may pretty much solve itself. The household and farm surveys seemed to show that the estimate of businessmen on the business they expected to do was too conservative. But our problem yet is, in every way possible, to pile the Work Pile higher—and to plan to spread out employment. It must not all be involved in satisfying the pent-up buying urge of a public needed by wartime scarcity. Much thought has still to be given to the bridge-over period, should conversion be slow—for the jobs should be constantly there for the boys who come home and those who were left at home.

But in any event, we're encouraged by what we've seen in the mirror.

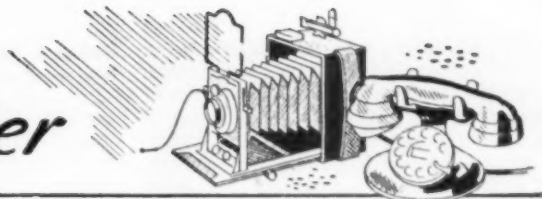
"VILLAGES and farms were cross-sectioned. . . . Farms were visited by mail."



Rotary Clubs
5,242

Rotarians
228,100

Rotary Reporter



Rotary Events Calendar

November 6-8—Executive Committee meets in Chicago, Ill. (Changed from October 9-11.)

Berne Club Chips In, Aids Carvers Thanks to the Rotary Club of BERNE, SWITZERLAND, the entire wood-carving industry in the Bernese Oberland, going through difficult times, is assured of a brighter future. The Club has agreed to provide 1,500 Swiss francs for a wood carvers' toy course at a carvers' school. The Club provides each participant with five Swiss francs a day. Sponsorship of the school both aids needy wood carvers and helps revive an industry.

300 Educators Are Entertained The Rotary Club of WESTON, W. VA., had a "corner" on the brain market recently when it entertained at a weekly meeting some 300 college presidents, deans, and other educators. Among the guests who were holding their annual convention at the time, were 62 Rotarians, representing 58 Rotary Clubs in 29 States.

Club Dreams of a Living Memorial The Rotary Club of FILLMORE, CALIF., has a dream. It hopes to interest other California Rotary Clubs in joining with it to buy a grove of redwood trees—to be dedicated to the public as an everlasting memorial to American war heroes who gave their lives in World War I and World War II.

Freeport Stages Work Pile Drive When war veterans come home to FREEPORT, N. Y., they will find the community ready and chances of employment bright—thanks to the

local Rotary Club, which has distributed "Work Pile" survey forms to all villagers, to determine what type of building, repairs, and purchases are contemplated when peace comes. Manufacturers and merchants are to be shown an "outlook" of requirements and consumption, so they may be guided in conversions.

Smethwick Sends 'Smokes,' Letters Rotarians the world around are at work on the important job of buoying up the morale of service men and women. Frequently the work is done by special Committees, such as the Forces Contact Committee recently appointed by the Rotary Club of SMETHWICK, ENGLAND. Its duties: to send "smokes" to service members and sons and daughters of members; to send weekly letters, "touched up" by personal notes; to collect periodicals for service personnel; and to entertain wounded located in the district.

Square Dances Cure for Ennui Clubs seeking to vary routines should try a night picnic with square dancing—and fried chicken, suggest CANON CITY, COLO., Rotarians. Theirs, held recently in a member's garden, was featured by a "bum" who strolled in, recited James Whitcomb Riley's poems, and turned out to be a noted entertainer, the brother of a CANON CITY Rotarian.

A Deep Bow to These 12 Clubs! An even dozen Rotary Clubs, organized during the month of November, 1919, are receiving congratulations upon reaching their 25th milestone. They are Yakima, Wash.; Rome, N. Y.; Astoria, Oreg.; Cambridge, Ohio; Oak Park, Ill.; Austin, Minn.; St. Stephen and Milltown, N. B., Canada; Dover, Ohio; Fostoria, Ohio; Gaffney, S. C.;

Photo: Sudbury Star



THESE happy lasses, pictured with members of the Sudbury, Ont., Canada, Rotary Club, drew "first sleep" in the new lodge which the

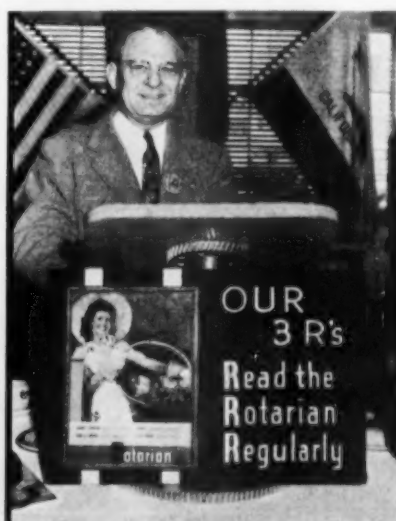
Rotarians had built at McFarlane Lake for the benefit of the district Girl Guides. The Club intends to erect several other similar huts.



THIS "remodelled" boat propeller gong rings for Freeport, N. Y., Rotarians. It's the handiwork of R. B. Paterson (left), of Freeport, G. Hauser, Mineola-Garden City.



ROTARIAN J. M. Loge built this amplifying system for the Wilshire Rotary Club of Los Angeles, Calif. Shown are J. B. Tenny, guest speaker; Officers H. Potter, P. Webb.



AN ACTIVE Magazine Committee of the West Los Angeles, Calif., Rotary Club sees to it that members know their "3 R's." President P. Gustafson shows one reason.

Oskaloosa, Iowa; and Pawtucket, R. I. In honor of its recent silver anniversary, the Rotary Club of SHERBROOKE, QUE., CANADA, published an attractive booklet containing, among other items of pictorial interest, photographs of the anniversary meeting, and of the 67th SHERBROOKE Rotary Squadron of the Air Cadets of Canada, which the Club has sponsored since 1940.

Rotary in India 'Proves Pudding'

Progress is being made in India, as elsewhere in the Rotary world. A few proof-of-the-pudding reports: The Rotary Club of AHMEDABAD is contemplating building a Rotary House of Friendship. . . . CALCUTTA Rotarians recently gave the "All India Lighthouse for the Blind" four Braille typewriters. . . . The Rotary Club of

COCHIN is endeavoring to improve local communication, town planning, sanitation, lighting, and health conditions. . . . The Rotary Club of JAMSHEDPUR hopes to build a fraternity house along the lines of the one in BANGALORE, during the Rotary year. The JAMSHEDPUR Club is taking local leadership in the matter of public nutrition, conducting a health and dietary survey, health education, and the substitution of cheap food to meet nutrition deficiencies in the diet of workers and their families.

The Rotary Club of PANDHARPUR held a recent meeting at the near-by village of KHARDI, featuring a picnic and a visit to the rural-uplift scheme. Members addressed the villagers on their various vocations, urged care in investments, advised participation in the "grow more food" campaign.

The Rotary Club of COLOMBO, CEYLON, has donated 1,500 rupees to the Boy Scouts' Association of Ceylon. The Club has redeemed its three-year-old promise to provide crippled children of that area with an endowment fund of 15,000 rupees, has carried on its rehabilitation work in a near-by village, and has provided Navy personnel with comforts and entertainment.



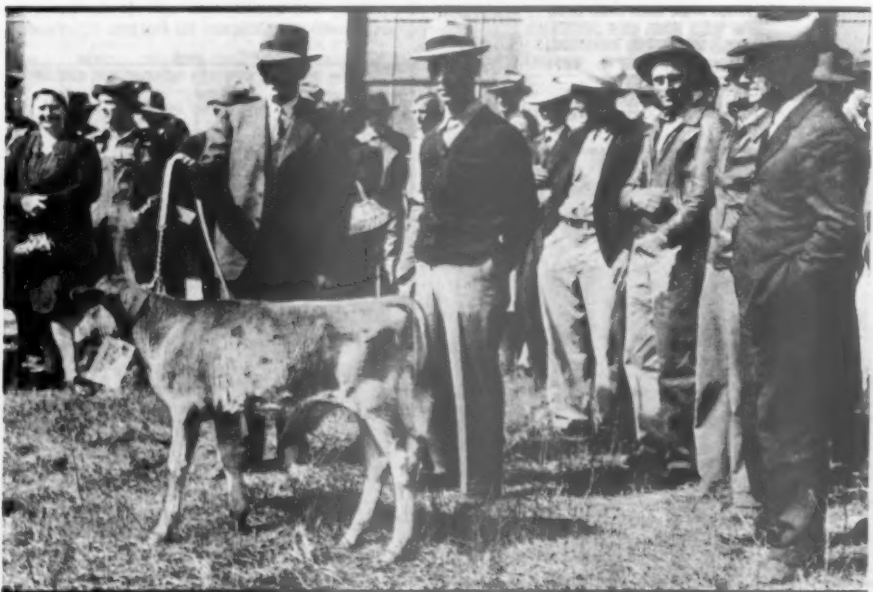
ROTARIANS of Toronto, Ont., Canada, recently had a busy week-end—one which will bear fruit for many seasons. They built this

complete cottage for the Blue Mountain Camp for Crippled Children. A crew of 17 toiled in relays—first perspiration, then relaxation.



MUSIC lured bond buyers in Dos Palos, Calif., during the Fifth War Loan drive, when publicity was headed by Rotarians. At the source

of the fiddled tunes, a square dance swirled on the pavement. A parade in which businessmen carried posters further spurred sales.



AN OUTSTANDING contribution of Community Service was recently made by the Magnolia, Miss., Rotary Club. It sponsored a dis-

tribution sale in which 30 registered type-production bred bulls were sold to dairymen. Climax was a banquet for buyers, breeders.

Shaves Wait for War-Bond Sales

Three members of the Rotary Club of NEWPORT, VT., whose whiskers are, respectively, red, white, and "blue," vowed that they would not shave until their community had passed its goal in the recent War Loan drive. Fellow Rotarians and other citizens soon brought them out from behind "the bushes." More than half of the NEWPORT quota of \$200,000 was raised at a Rotary War-Bond Day auction.

As the result of the effective work of CONROE, TEX., Rotarians in the Fifth War Loan drive, the United States Treasury has awarded their Club an attractive citation. Rotary teams sold bonds aggregating \$443,209, which nearly equalled the quota of \$460,000 for the entire county.

Rotarians of BUFFALO, WYO., sparked the drive that put the community's Fifth War Loan drive over the top. Before the campaign closed they sold \$343,296 worth—or 126 percent of the goal.

A Good Word Brings \$10 Check

Several weeks ago the Rotary Club of ROCHESTER, N. Y., received a letter from a stranger, a private in a decontamination company with the forces overseas, asking for information about its Rotary Sunshine Camp. The letter was answered immediately—and the return mail brought a money order for \$10 and a word of commendation to the members of the Club for sponsoring the project. The soldier's name? John Bridgeman. "Does anyone know him?" asks the Club's *Spoke*.

Foreign Students Feel at Home Now

Foreign students attending the University of Washington find a definitely friendly and "at home" feeling at the International Students' House, which has been in operation for the past two years. The SEATTLE, WASH.,

Information Requested Regarding

Rotarians in Dire Need In or Near War Areas

The Committee on Relief to War-Affected Rotarians is anxious to reach every worthy Rotarian or immediate member of his family who may desperately require assistance. Help us find who they are and where they are. Send full particulars to Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill., U. S. A.

Rotary Club has underwritten the project, with the generous help of other organizations. Since its opening, more than 40 students from 16 countries or territories outside the United States have lived at the House. Among residents now is René Porras y Sanchez, of Peru, holder of the Rotary scholarship at the university.

Ketchikan Has Work Pile Plan The Rotary Club of KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, used a unique means to obtain information for its postwar Work Pile plan. When the City Council of KETCHIKAN authorized a firm to reassess all city property, the Club's

Work Pile Committee asked the organization to obtain information concerning any contemplated postwar construction projects or improvements planned by property owners. An unexpectedly large list of such projects was unearthed, which will be of benefit in providing employment for returning veterans.

Greetings to Ten New Rotary Clubs! Ten new Rotary Clubs, seven of them in the Western Hemisphere, have been added to Rotary International's roster. Greetings and welcome to them all!

The Clubs and their sponsors (where known—listed in parentheses) are Huatabampo (Navojoa), Mexico; Fremont (Goldsboro), N. C.; Newry, Northern Ireland; La Vega (Cuidad Trujillo), Dominican Republic; Chulumani (La Paz), Bolivia; Muswellbrook, Australia; Meadow Lake (North Battleford), Sask., Canada; Armagh, Northern Ireland; General Pinto (Lincoln), Argentina; and Coinco (Requinoa), Chile.

Turkey Day—the Aroma Lingers On Many service men and women of the United States who will again spend Thanksgiving in England probably still carry vivid memories of the day last year. It was spent as nearly as possible as it would have been at home. Rotarians in several cities—including LEICESTER, LIVERPOOL, DERBY, BOSTON, NOTTINGHAM, and NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, and CARDIFF, WALES—helped make this possible. They gave



BLUE ISLAND, Ill., turned acutely paper-conscious when Rotarians sponsored a scrap drive. The pile filled two boxcars, and soon was on its way to the mills for reprocessing.

much of the day to entertaining the Yanks, taking them to church services, parties, talks—yes, even to football games.

Tupelo Honors Past Presidents Some Rotary Clubs may forget Past Presidents—but not TUPELO, MISS. Thirteen Past Presidents recently were honored and took part in a weekly program of this Club, organized in 1925.

He Sweeps for Pennies

ONCE upon a Monday night an impromptu quartette essayed to fill in a gap at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Hamden, Connecticut. It did its raspy best. On an impulse, someone tossed a few pennies to the fearless foursome—as if to an organ grinder. A shower of coins followed—and, just like that, a Club custom was born. It happens every week now—but to the song leader. It's all fun—bent toward a good end.



SWEEPING UP the coppers was an improvement recently added by Rotarian Maskell W. Hunt, aide-de-broom to the tolerant song leader.



A TYPICAL evening's sweepings, such as Rotarian Hunt has scooped up here, amount to about \$2. The coins go into the Hamden Club's Do-Good Chest—which has benefited to the tune of about \$100 from this unique Club tradition.



District 113 Shows How to Divide and Confer

In this land of great distances, Rotary Club Presidents and Secretaries save on gasoline and tires by holding four sectional Assemblies.



"WHOOPEE and let 'er buck!" It was the Boss doing the talking. I stood in his doorway fearing the worst.

"How'd you like to go to western Colorado?" he asked. "You'll leave tonight and . . ."

At Denver I joined P. Hicks Cadle, Governor of Rotary District 113, and learned more about why we were going over the hump of the Rockies to the town called Gunnison. All Rotary Districts have annual Assemblies, at which Club Presidents and Secretaries meet with their Governors to discuss their problems. But District 113—700 miles north and south and 400 east and west—was holding four *sectional* Assemblies instead, saving on gas and tires.

"We've already had 'em at Casper, Denver, and Pueblo," Governor "Hicks" told me. "Don't tell anyone, but I have a hunch this one at Gunnison will be the best of 'em all."

Whether it was or not I'm not going to admit, but I'll cheerfully go on record to say it gave me as much concentrated Rotaryology as I've ever seen packed into a day and a half.

Gunnison isn't a big town—only about 2,700 souls—but it has a wide Main Street catering to a big ranching territory and a lively Rotary Club of 43

members that spills over with Western hospitality epitomized in the grip and grin of President George T. Eastman. And Gunnison is proud of its State college and its commodious Community Center where the Assembly was held.

With Rotarians from such places as Durango and La Junta (they call it *la hunta* out here) and Salida and Fruita, they got down to work around a hollow square of tables in front of a rustic fireplace. Mortimer Stone, a Past District Governor from Fort Collins, opened with an explanation of Vocational Service, after which everybody pitched in. And that's the way they went after the other Rotary Services—Community, Club, and International—and such topics as duties of Club Presidents and Secretaries, the Work Pile project, crippled children, and "our magazine."

Ira Richardson, another Past District Governor, from Alamosa, and Jeff H. Williams, of Chickasha, Oklahoma, a



Past Rotary International Director, gave freely of their time and experience.

"We put our 'P.D.G.s' to work out here," Governor "Hicks" told me with a grin. "We've had them on programs of all our sectional Assemblies."

But don't think that home District talent was lacking. It was in there all the time, sharing ideas, asking questions, listening intently.

The first day closed with a chicken-dinner banquet that packed the great hall of the Community House with townspeople to listen to inimitable Jeff Williams' wit and wisdom. And a noon fish fry the next day officially wound up the Assembly. But you can read about that—and the Gunnison Navy—on the next page.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



ASSEMBLY attendees listen as Gunnison Rotarians explain how their Community Center serves everybody in town. They've had but one juvenile-court case in six years.





HERE'S a "P.D.G.," Ira Richardson from Alamosa, discussing postwar problems. At right: Governor Cadle.

NOTEBOOKS are provided for the visiting Rotary Club Presidents and Secretaries by their solicitous hosts. Near-by is a table loaded with Rotary literature, and posters adorn walls.

TOWN WOMEN preparing the 65 chickens (2½ pounds apiece) and other viands for the banquet—attended by some 200 Gunnisonites and guests.



Time Out for Trout

Trout and Gunnison are synonymous to thousands of Izaak Walton's disciples, for Gunnison River swirls and roars through Gunnison on its way to the Colorado. A score of kayak-owning Gunnisonites, chiefly Rotarians, are members of the Gunnison Navy and confer commissions on visitors who negotiate a six-mile trip—with a stalwart G. Navyman wielding the paddle.

The S'padman? Yessir, he's now an Admiral! He has a commission signed by Lochleven Lou, Secretary of the Gunnison Navy, sealed with the official seal—a hackle fly, bedded in wax.

P. S. He got one. A glittering rainbow of unrevealed dimensions.

CRISPED, corn-mealed trout, served in the open! And here (right) is the way the Gunnison Navy and aides prepared for the event.





Scratchpaddings

PRESIDENT ABROAD. As this issue goes to press, a several weeks' visit abroad will be coming to an end for RICHARD H. WELLS, of Pocatello, Idaho, President of Rotary International. Leaving the United States in company with PHILIP LOVEJOY, General Secretary, he flew to Great Britain, expecting to confer with the officers of Rotary International in Britain and Ireland, and with other Rotarians.

On the Job. Whenever there is work to be done for community welfare at Hoboken, N. J., you are sure to find Rotarians. Within ten minutes after a recent explosion at the Hoboken Pier, the local chapter of the American Red Cross was on the job under the leadership of three Rotarians—HAROLD E. WAGNER, VINCENT F. KERR, and FREDERICK L. BROAD—marshalling and directing more than 300 Red Cross workers.

Authors. PROFESSOR E. J. NEETHLING, a member of the Rotary Club of Stellenbosch, South Africa, has authored a booklet entitled *Rotary*. . . *River Refuge* (Margent Press, \$2.50) has come from the pen of ROTARIAN STEPHEN EDWARD ROSE, of Elmira, N. Y.

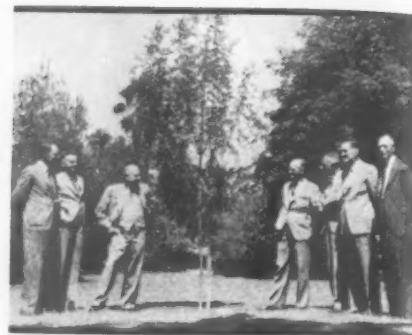
Honors. ALFRED W. HANMER, a member of the Rotary Club of Wethersfield, Conn., who recently retired after serving continuously as first selectman of his community for 46 years, was honored at a recent testimonial dinner.

Among the speakers was RAYMOND E. BALDWIN, Governor of Connecticut. A charter member of the Wethersfield Rotary Club, ROTARIAN HANMER has served in the State Legislature and been active



LT. COL. Lloyd H. Ruppenthal (right), an honorary Rotarian of McPherson, Kans., is congratulated by Brig. Gen. T. O. Hardin upon winning the bronze star for meritorious achievement in the India-China Wing.

in business and community affairs. . . The A. E. Calnan Memorial Trophy for "Community Service," given by the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, was recently awarded to two Prince George, B. C., Rotarians, HARRY G. PERRY, publisher of the *Prince George Citizen*, and NEIL A. MCKELVIE, the paper's managing editor. ROTARIAN PERRY is also Provincial Minister of Educa-



ALBURY, Australia, Rotarians are ardent promoters of more and better trees. Members are shown checking up on a specimen they had previously planted in a botanical garden.

tion and Chairman of the Postwar Rehabilitation Council. . . ROTARIAN HENRY H. HYMAN was recently honored by the Rotary Club of Miami, Fla., receiving a special scroll in appreciation of his outstanding community service in heading the 1944 American Red Cross drive there. . . THOMAS WILLIAMSON, of Edwardsville, Ill., a Past Rotary District Governor, recently had the privilege of extending, in behalf of his Club, an honorary membership to his son CAPTAIN THOMAS BINNEY WILLIAMSON, of the United States Navy.

Sameness. There is a certain sameness among Rotary Clubs the world over, in the opinion of MAJOR LEE J. BEST, a former honorary member of the Rotary Club of Dunn, N. C., who recently wrote his brother-in-law, THOMAS R. HOOD, of Dunn, a Director of Rotary International. MAJOR BEST, now stationed in China, told of attending a Rotary meeting in the town where he is on duty. He said that all members are called by their first names, or in many cases, "trade names." For example, the local postmaster is known as "Stamp." The



Boyd

A QUIET reserve that cloaks a droll wit helps DIRECTOR ROBERT J. BOYD, of Panama City, Panama, through his many business and Rotary duties. As president of Boyd Brothers, Inc., "DIRECTOR BOB" is an agent for steamship, insurance, office-equipment, and mail-order companies. Massachusetts-born, he attended Syracuse Univer-

Meet Your Directors

Brief biographical profiles of two of the 14 men who make up Rotary's international Board. More next month.

sity, was a first lieutenant in World War I. He's a past president of the Chamber of Commerce of Colón, a past director in Panama City. Rotary-wise, he has served as Vice-President of the Cristobal-Colón Club, as President in Panama City.

Giving youth a chance is the extra-business passion of DIRECTOR DOANE R. FARR, of Clinton, Oklahoma. He has served as president of the local board of education, is a director of the Last Frontier Council of the Boy Scouts and a member of the National Council, and is a Past Chairman of Rotary's international Youth Committee. "DIRECTOR DOANE" owns the Clinton Transfer Motor Freight Company, is active in trucking associations, is vice-president of the United

War Chest of Oklahoma. He's a Past President of his Rotary Club and a Past District Governor.



Farr



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When suits and dresses are also made of milk, when plastics come from soybeans, and rubber tires are made of grain and cotton... when agriculture becomes a chief source of raw materials for industry, we will have crossed the threshold of the soundest era of prosperity mankind has ever known.

This is no mere dream. The research chemist has pointed the way. He has taken every important farm product apart and put it together in strange new ways that can mean a steady market for the farmer.

Only one obstacle remains. It is the plain fact that costs of production in agriculture are too high.

They will remain too high until agriculture is completely mechanized with machinery as modern and efficient as that of industry. Industry can buy raw materials from farms

only when it's economically sound to do so.

Furthermore, farm production costs must be driven down to a level that not only allows the farmer to sell to industry at a profit, but also allows him to put back into his land as much as he takes out. He must provide for depreciation just the same as any successful manufacturer.

Mining the soil is the surest way to impoverish a nation.

What it costs to bring forth the produce of the soil is *everybody's* business. It is the key to social and economic security. It is a key that cannot be turned by one man or by a group of men. It must be the concern of everyone.

Whatever you can do, in whatever way, to help reduce farm production costs will be a definite contribution to your own and to the national welfare.

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A SHOWER of rice and a helpful short course on "how a groom should behave at his own wedding," greeted Rotarian George Wood, of Pasadena, Calif., when he announced his coming marriage. Rotarian Wood, by the way, hasn't missed a meeting in more than 20 years.

Club is composed of an outstanding group of business and professional men, many of whom have been identified with the national life of China. "The meal," he wrote, "was begun with a song of Rotary, in English. We all ate with chopsticks, but there was also a china spoon available for those who were willing to admit that they could not use the chopsticks."

Committees. Several more international Committees have been in session since this department last reported on this phase of Rotary's work. Here are brief reports on the meetings of four of them:

Canadian Advisory—Meeting in Chicago, Ill., August 31 and September 1, the Canadian Advisory Committee gave consideration to the possibility of Canadian Clubs participating in the President's Award competition, the matter of education of immigrants and those ap-

plying for citizenship, a proposed V-Day Thanksgiving service, and numerous other topics. A telegram was sent to MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, taking note of the fifth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into World War II.

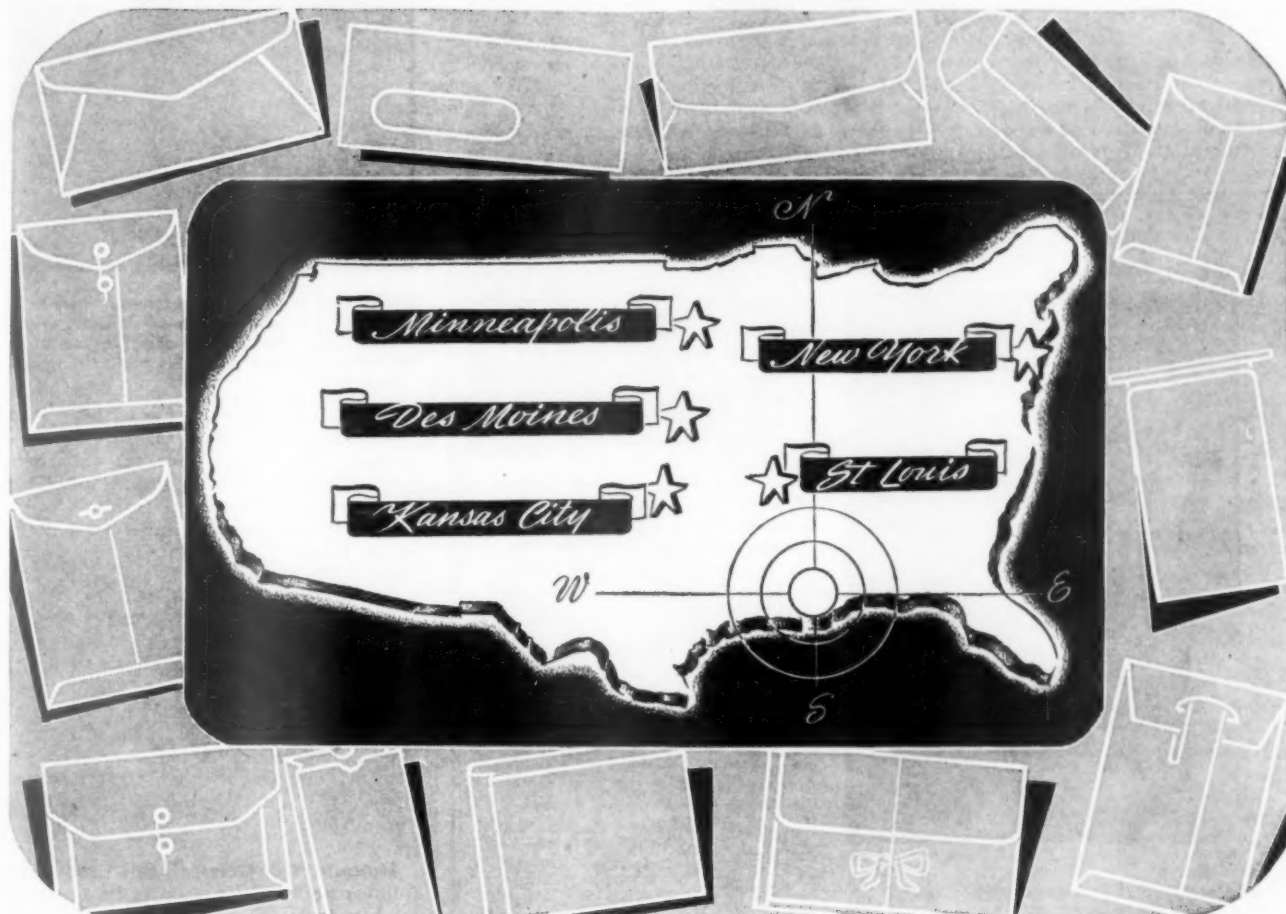
All members of the Committee were on hand, including FRANK I. DOHERTY, Victoria, B. C., Chairman; JOHN W. GOOCH, Toronto, Ont.; ARTHUR LAGUEUX, Quebec, Que.; JOHN N. McFADDEN, Dauphin, Man.; OLIVER C. MCINTYRE, of Edmonton, Alta., ex-officio member from the Board of Directors of Rotary International; and HAROLD W. McKIEL, Sackville, N. B.

Youth Committee—Meeting in Rochester, N. Y., August 17 and 18, the Youth Committee considered community recreational centers for young people; opportunities to assist with Youth Work in Ibero-America and Asia, particularly China; the problems of edu-

ROTARIAN William H. Caldwell (left), of Peterborough, N. H., introduces Paul Harris, Founder and President Emeritus of Rotary International, to "Pet of Old Town Farm," an aristocrat of cowdom, who traces her genealogy to the Isle of Guernsey, where her race originated.



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cation in the postwar period; Boys and Girls Week; exchange of students between countries; keeping up morale of youth in the armed services; and other youth-related problems.

Members present included MARVEL BEEM, Los Angeles, Calif., Chairman; CARLOS HOERNING, Santiago, Chile; CARL L. MILLWARD, Milton, Pa.; and LESTER A. ROYAL, West Liberty, Iowa. CAL FARLEY, of Amarillo, Tex., was unable to attend.

Relief Fund—The Committee on Relief for War-Affected Rotarians met in Excelsior Springs, Mo., September 12-13, when the agenda included a discussion of who might be eligible for relief, the present situation of war-affected Rotarians and their families (throughout

the Rotary world), and how to discover those needing, and qualifying for, relief.

A. ELLISTON COLE, of Bloomington, Ind., Chairman of the Committee, was present with MEMBERS ARTHUR S. CHENOWETH, Atlantic City, N. J.; J. OWEN HERITY, Belleville, Ont., Canada; FRED K. JONES, Spokane, Wash.; R. L. McBRIE, Jr., Lewisburg, Tenn.; and R. DONALD YAUCH, Uniontown, Pa. ROBERT C. HANCOCK, of Brisbane, Australia, was unable to be present. DOANE R. FARR, of Clinton, Okla., Director of Rotary International, was present.

Aims and Objects—Meeting in Rochester, N. Y., August 21-23, the Aims and Objects Committee considered a wide variety of subjects, among them: Plans for observance of Rotary's 40th anni-



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MARTIN, Glenn L.; pioneer in aviation. Born in Iowa, he was educated at Kansas Wesleyan University and has since received honorary doctorates from his alma mater, the University of Maryland and Brown University. In 1907, he began to build gliders and pusher type airplanes, establishing a factory the following year. The Glenn L. Martin Company, incorporated in California in 1911, began building planes for the Army in 1913. Merged with the Wrights in 1917 to form the Wright-Martin Aircraft Company; withdrew in 1918 and organized the Glenn L. Martin Company, now located at Middle River, Md., where it makes military bombers and flying boats. Fellow of the Royal Aeronautic Society, London and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences; member of the National Aeronautic Association and of many learned societies.

Confidence—

"Just tell me you can do it and figure out a way later," said Theodore Roosevelt to us, when he asked for a portrait of his Cabinet in the Cabinet Room of the White House. Such a photograph had never been made before—but we did as he said—and we have been making Cabinet portraits ever since.

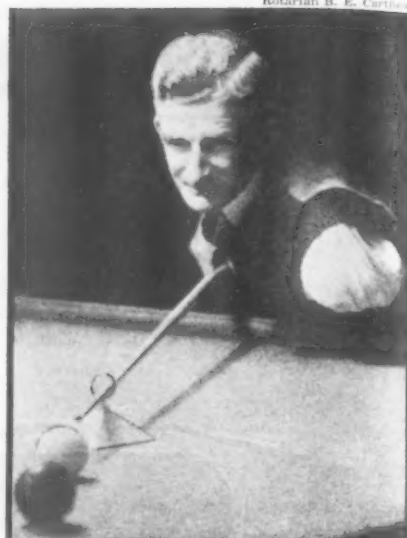
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Rotarian R. F. Egan

EIGHT ball in the corner pocket! . . . Lt. R. F. Egan, of the Rotary Club of Portland, Australia, finds fun in billiards in spite of the loss of an arm. Note his handy "aimer."

versary; various matters pertaining to Club attendance; war activities of Rotarians; service to returning veterans; community recreation centers; and Club program suggestions.

Present for the meeting were J. RAYMOND TIFFANY, Hoboken, N. J., Chairman; and MEMBERS HOWELL G. EVANS, Two Rivers, Wis.; HARRY P. HALL, Dothan, Ala.; and B. F. DOWNEY, Springfield, Ohio. CARLOS HOERNING, Santiago, Chile, a member of the Youth Committee, served as a substitute Committee member in the absence of MARIO BELLOSO, Maracaibo, Venezuela, and his alternate, WILLIAM THOMAS, Timaru, New Zealand. Also present was MARVEL BEEM, Los Angeles, Calif., Chairman of the Youth Committee.

Romulo Now General. One promotion follows another for CARLOS P. ROMULO, Past Vice-President of Rotary International. Last month we reported that he was recently named Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States. Now, SERGIO OSMEÑA, President of The Philippines, has promoted the congenial colonel, "the last man off Bataan," to the rank of brigadier general. According to press reports, GENERAL ROMULO will leave soon to rejoin GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR in Australia. He served as MACARTHUR's aide during the Philippine campaign.

Memento. When J. A. McLEAN retired as 1943-44 President of the Rotary Club of Aylmer, Que., Canada, he was presented with a framed chart depicting the vital statistics for the Club year, including the attendance record of every member (seven were 100 percent), attendance and speaker for each meeting, and total attendance record. The gift is likewise colorful—in Rotary's blue and gold.

Letters to Somewhere. "Don't make your letters too newsy. Include a good portion of old-fashioned sentiment in them." That's a bit of advice to wives

and sweethearts of servicemen from Roy E. DULAK, an American Red Cross field director stationed in New Guinea. DULAK, the kind of trouble-shooter described in the article *The Trouble-Shooting Red Cross* in the March, 1944, ROTARIAN, finds that while "the men are interested in home-town news . . . they are a lot more interested in reading that they are loved." DULAK was a member of the Rotary Club of Belleville, Ill., until he entered the Red Cross service, and has frequently sent his former fellow members reports on life on the jungle battle front.

Speaking of Letters. ROTARIAN DALE SPRENKLE, physical director at Albion College, Albion, Mich., is a man of letters—literally. He has received some 1,500 missives from soldiers—most of them overseas—in answer to letters which he had written them. Recently EPISTOLER SPRENKLE used his letter collection as the basis of a program before the Albion Rotary Club.

In France. Three Rotarians were among the first 300 Red Cross workers to arrive at the Cherbourg Peninsula in France, in "the thick of it" as invasion operations got underway. They were FREDERIC C. SCHENK, of Chagrin Valley, Ohio; CHARLES L. SKARREN, of Beaufort, N. C.; and HENRY V. SCHEIRER, of Allentown, Pa.

Reprint. Articles from THE ROTARIAN have been translated into many tongues and printed in many lands. Some even have been printed in Braille, for the benefit of the blind. Such was the pleasant fate of *True Tales of a Judge*, by TOM HENDERSON, a member of the Rotary Club of Yanceyville, N. C. (see December, 1942, ROTARIAN). It appears in the June number of *The Illuminator*, a quarterly magazine published for the Holmes-Schenley Literary Society of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind.

Firsts. ROBERT R. WILSON, of Clarksburg, W. Va., who has many "firsts" to his credit, wonders if he was the first Past District Governor to undertake a Rotary Club Secretaryship at the close of his term as Governor. He took that step in 1933. ROTARIAN WILSON was the organizer and first President of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Rotary Club, the first Club in Ohio, and the first admitted to the National Association of Rotary Clubs after its formation in 1910. He also organized and was first President of the Rotary Club of Clarksburg.

Extracurricular. "Service above self," to WARREN W. BAILEY, of the Rotary Club of Boston, Mass., is a philosophy which calls for action. Besides travelling and running an office he finds time to serve as Chairman of his Club's Community Service Committee and as a member of the Friendship Committee. He has collected thousands of books for the armed forces; works an average of two nights a week at the Boston "Stage Door Canteen"; drives Red Cross volunteer nurses on their calls one afternoon a week—in his own car; helps out

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every Saturday night at the Boston City Hospital; and on Sundays drives a careful of youngsters to Sunday school.

Monickers. When it comes to short names, the Rotary Club of Salida, Colo., believes its 1944-45 officers hold some sort of a record. All four have one-syllable first names, three have one-syllable surnames. They are FORD WHITE, President; JACK COX, Secretary; ROY YOUNG, Treasurer; and ROY ERICKSON, Vice-President.

Tribute. Among local business leaders headlined in a recent series of character sketches in the Cleveland (Ohio) *Plain Dealer* was ARCH C. KLUMPH, President of Rotary International in 1916-17. The opening paragraph gave hint of what was to come. It read: "England's Queen Mary said, because of the loss of the French port: 'When I die, you will find Calais written on my heart.' When the spirit of ARCH C. KLUMPH leaves, you will find the word 'Rotary' inscribed, for he lives it and talks it, and it is the breath of life to him."

Awards. The Army-Navy "E" Award was recently given the Metals Incorporated Company, of San Francisco, Calif., of which ROTARIAN HERBERT S. SHUEY is an executive officer. The National Security Award "for superior protection of personnel and facilities" has been



YOUNG bond salesmen—Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and members of 4-H Clubs—were honored at a recent dinner given by the Rotary Club of Jacksonville, Ill., in recognition of their outstanding efforts in the Fifth War Loan drive. Their sales aggregated \$1,060,263.

given the W. H. Kistler Stationery Company, of Denver, Colo. ROTARIAN ERLE O. KISTLER is president.

Committeeman. RICHARD H. WELLS, of Pocatello, Idaho, President of Rotary International, has announced the appointment of JAN V. HYKA, of Washington, D. C., a member of the Rotary Club of Geneva, Switzerland, to the Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World. He succeeds SELWYN G. BLAYLOCK, of Trail, B. C., Canada, who resigned.

Rotary Romance. They met at Rotary's 30th Annual Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in '39. Mutual admiration grew through correspondence which they carried on during the next two

years. They met again at Rotary's reunion in Denver, Colo., in 1941. Then, last year, ENSIGN ROLAND W. MARSHALL, whose father is a Past President of the Rotary Club of Lexington, Mass., sped to Burley, Idaho, to see MISS LAUSANNE GUDMUNDSEN, whose father is a member of the Rotary Club of Burley. He "met the folks" and the day was set. They were married late in October, 1943. Many readers who have attended Rotary's annual reunions in recent years will remember ROLAND—and his twin brother, RICHARD A. They were consistent attenders, were always cooperative in the arranging of "twins at the Convention" photos. RICHARD is also in naval service.

'Rotary Grace.' From W. J. TUNLEY, of the Rotary Club of South Brisbane, Australia, comes word that his Club has been using a musical "Rotary Grace" which has been very popular, and has been taken up heartily by other Clubs. The words:

*O Lord and Giver of all good,
We praise Thee for our daily food,
May Rot'ry friends and Rot'ry ways
Help to serve Thee all our days.*

ROTARIAN TUNLEY (Box 230D—G.P.O., Brisbane, Australia) offers to furnish copies to interested Clubs.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

The Invalid

"Poor old Capitalism"

*Pronounced to be down and out
With dropsy and rheumatism
Anemia, heaves, and gout,
And yet, when a six-foot-thick-bed
Of mold it was headed for,
We yanked it out of its sickbed
To make us the tools of war.*

*And the "ancient, ailing Titan,
That barnacled, rusty hulk"
Made us the arms to fight on
In limitless weight and bulk.
Our needs? We had but to list 'em
(With a miracle job or two)
And this "wheezy, senile system,
Capitalism"—came through.*

*Now, maybe it's on the border
Of passing away, but still
It's beaten the brand New Order
In making the things that kill,
And after the cataclysm
When the harvests of slaughter cease,
"Poor old Capitalism"
Might possibly work in peace.*

—BERTON BRALEY

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says *Fred Mac Murray*, starring in "PRACTICALLY YOURS," a Paramount picture

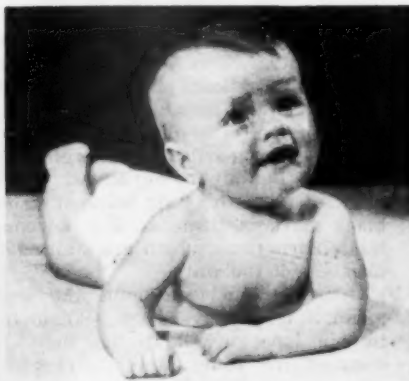


The Fred MacMurrays say they're delighted with the silent performance of their Servel Gas Refrigerator. "It does its job without a sound" says Fred, "and it never gets out of order. Anyone who has a Servel today is lucky."

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There are 9,000 war workers like this one, busy at our plant right now on things for the Army and Navy. The only refrigerators we've made since Pearl Harbor have also gone to the armed services. But after the war, we'll be making Servels again for everybody—and making them better than ever.



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The single-faced No. 3F rack (above left) accommodates 4 per running foot—ventilated hat space, wooden coat hanger, and permanent checks. The No. 86 Valet Costumes provides 4 hat spaces, 6 wooden hangers with umbrella stand in 15" x 30" floor space (double faced valet serves 12). They will not tip over. Available now in presswood, in office finishes.

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Opinion

Pithy bits—gleaned from talks, letters, and Rotary publications.

Help Children Help Themselves

GEORGE E. BUCKLEY, *Rotarian*

Banker

Perth, Australia

Our children did not ask to come into the world. We must make the world for them good to live in and must see to it that we do not fail in our sacred trust and responsibility. Make the foundation sound, clean, and not overexacting, and the natural goodness in them will respond. The best service to give to children is love and friendship with understanding; sound religious history and principles; the convincing example of sincere parents and teachers by the practice by them of honesty, truthfulness, and wholesome, clean thinking. Add to this good books depicting and stressing hero worship of characters showing courage, wholesome thrills of adventure, the natural pure love of boy and girl, the value of truth and clean sportsmanship, love for the beauties of Nature.

Long before leaving school and the seeking of a job, each child should be encouraged and guided efficiently with understanding to make a *personal* choice of an occupation which will call for honesty, enterprise, and opportunity for advancement and bring pleasure and joy in happy work. Careful study and planning would make it possible to reduce dead-end jobs to a minimum. If these things are done, the future will well take care of itself. We need have no fear.

'Only One Plane Was Lost'

E. TANNER BROWN, *Rotarian*

Clergyman

Honolulu, Hawaii

We wish our newspapers and radio commentators would delete the word "only" from their vocabulary. Our Lord when describing the attitude of the shepherd did not say that ninety and nine were safe and "only" one was lost. His interest centered on the lost sheep, the lost coin—yes, the lost airman.

There is a nonchalance, a tone of superiority, about the word and the voice when we read and hear, "Only one plane was lost." It is a tone which is, we fear, reflected in the attitude of many of our citizens that we are winning the war easily, and therefore can start looking out for ourselves. Selfishness is always the main cause of strikes, black markets, disputes, and the countless obstructions which are stalling the progress of the war.

In some American home the words mean a terrible vacancy. Somewhere in our spacious land the light has dimmed for some family. "Only one plane was lost!" The plane can be replaced. The true story is: "One American fighter gave his life." Seven American boys of a bomber crew presented their lives to us, as an atonement for our sins of neglect; presented those priceless lives in behalf of their American

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brothers and sisters. The common family suffered when "one plane was lost." The sorrow entered into all our own homes. They died for us.

Our Father remembers the boy and not the plane; "Underneath are the everlasting arms."—From The Kalendar.

Wed Thoughts to Words

ROBERT J. C. STEAD, *Rotarian*
Author
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

The dictionary, unaided, will not make you a master of words. There is one thing you must do, and you must do it yourself. No one can do it for you. You must *think*. You may find this hard at first, but persevere. Words were given us in order to express our thoughts—although I believe a certain politician once said their chief usefulness was to conceal our thoughts—and if we have no thoughts, we have no use for words. We would be wiser to leave them alone. There are few of us who have not had occasion to regret speaking without thinking. . . .

And when thoughts are wedded to words, how magic may their offspring be! Every emotion which stirs the human heart springs into being at their touch, as do the chords of a piano under the hands of a master musician. Fear, hate, love, loneliness, hope, ambition, patriotism, faith, and the almost indefinable yearnings of the soul take shape and color. The vague becomes real; the shadows that flit across the consciousness take form and substance; experience—life itself—is broadened and vivified. Upon thoughts linked to words all the future of our race, above its animal existence, is dependent. —From a Rotary Club address.

'We Fathers'

A. B. DE HAAN, *Rotarian*
Proprietor, Mink-Fur Farm
Sioux City, Iowa

I wrote the following article, *We Fathers*, in the hours following the induction of my son into the Army. Other fathers have clipped it and sent it to their sons in the far-flung fields of battle. Others have taken the time to thank me for expressing their own feelings and emotions. Perhaps still other fathers would like to read it, too. It was published in the *Sioux City Journal*.

The long arms of Hirohito and Hitler, reaching across the Pacific and the Atlantic, laid hold of my son today.

For 22 years I have watched his personality develop from a mere babe in arms until he had almost completed his studies for a college degree.

Now on the verge of the opening of his life's career he is taken from me by forces over which I have no control.

I sit alone this first night after bidding him farewell for his new life in the Army. Only real fathers can understand what goes on within one's soul in such an hour.

Much has been written about what mothers suffer as their boys go to war. Fathers suffer as much or more. Into the life of a son goes much that is his father's.

Through the long years of struggle in the economic world, a man toils so that his son may have a fair chance at the good things of life. Sacrifice and giving up many "things" become part of a father's daily life.

The father's reward comes when his son attains manhood and proves these sacrifices have not been in vain.

We fathers know that there are things worth more than mere breath. Men of vision have always been willing to die for these greater things with a song on their



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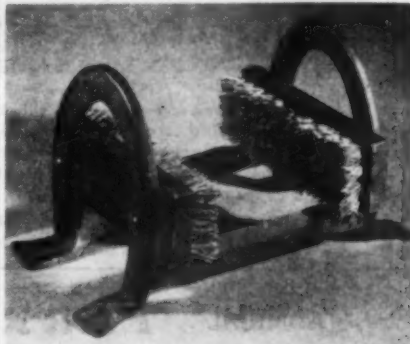
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lips, knowing that these eternal verities are worth more than a few added years of life on this sphere.

It is harder for a father to see his son go to fight for these things than it would be for himself to go. But he is old. The years have grayed his hair and slowed his step. He must stay at home while this youth in whom he finds his immortality must go.

These sons make a grand army of young folks. They go willingly. But we know that for each of us fathers each day will bring its own Gethsemane.

I write not merely of my own soul. I write for all the fathers of the nation. Mothers have their own grief which they bear with no trace of bitterness. But let us not forget that the strong fathers of the nation who have sired these boys, who have toiled to give them homes and opportunities and education, suffer as much.

We are all caught in a maelstrom of forces over which we have no control. While our sons march to the music of military bands and while many of them will give their lives on land and sea, never more to see the glory of a new day, we fathers will also march on, doing our daily chores, carrying the burdens of the day at home, keeping the things our sons fight for safe and sound, hoping for the day when our sons may come back to us.

If God wills that they do not come back, we fathers will have strength to bear even that, for we shall know that there are things worth more than life—things that must be preserved at all costs.

Yes, we fathers, as well as mothers, pay a terrible price for freedom. We fathers hope that our sons will somehow know that we are one in soul and spirit with them and that we shall march with them on land and sea wherever they serve. For out from us fathers there will flow strength for our sons in their hour of need.

We fathers can only pray that God will give our sons the courage and strength needed for any hour in which they may be called upon to give their all. We know these sons of ours will not fail us.

A Duty for All

CONRADO FERRARI, *Rotarian*
Municipal Treasurer
Porto Alegre, Brazil

Those influences which we describe as good, those who believe in the higher destiny of man, higher in the moral sense, bear an immense responsibility in the construction of that world; they believe that to work to do some good for our fellowman, to respect him as we would wish to be respected, to devote ourselves to truth and justice, placing these above all other interests, is a duty which affects us all.

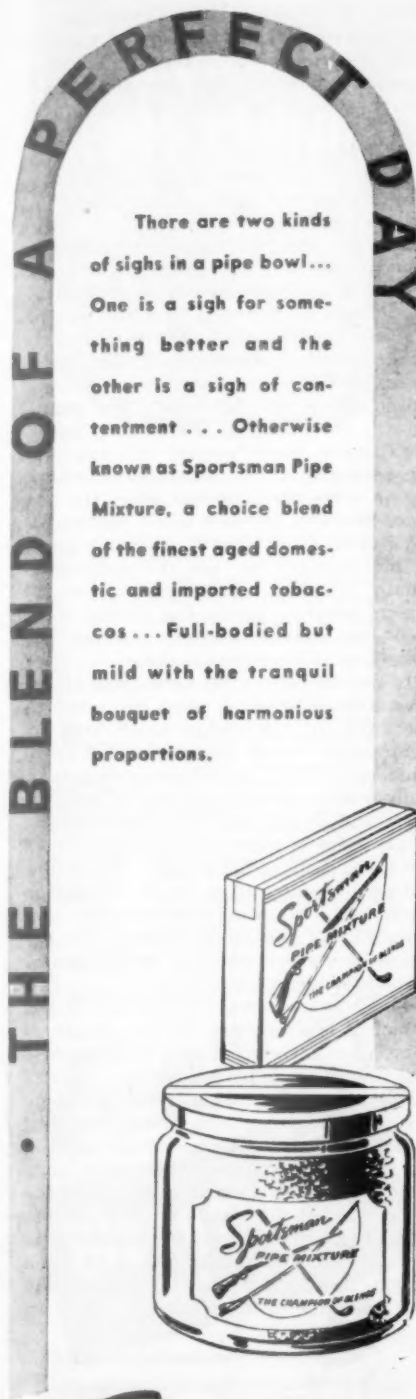
Among those influences the Rotary Club is to be found: an eminently altruistic organization which can count on a numerous legion of trained elements, adept in the spirit which directs them, stationed in all corners of the world, ready for the indispensable restoration that is drawing near.—From a Rotary Club address.

Heed the Fifth Freedom

M. S. HODGSON, *Rotarian*
Fertilizer-Company Manager
Athens, Georgia

The Fifth Freedom is our unbridled privilege to grow into real world citizenship. Remember you do well the thing you do much. If your goal in life is to be a billiard expert, then hang around the pool room every day, and keep chalk on your fingers and clothes; but if your desire is real success in your present job, keep digging, and give your digging a new meaning, a new drive.

God needs you and every other American to be the finest citizen possible. He created the earth for us to inherit. Air and water and sunlight are free and necessary for life itself, but God hid many of our blessings in order that man might develop through the power



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of work, so by digging we could find diamonds and gold, and coal for our furnaces. It took man years to discover hidden water power to run our factories and light our highways and only recently have we learned the secret of the hidden electron through which we now utilize the marvels of radio and radar.

Take an inventory of yourself—that comes under the privilege of this Fifth Freedom idea.

A mountain lad a few years back decided to see what the power of God could do with him, so he started digging, and discovered untold powers within himself which changed him into a great and useful American—George W. Truitt, past president of the Baptist World Alliance.

Another young man, formerly a brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, decided to see how he might become a greater servant of mankind and now he has become Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church.

Yes, sir. Try your Fifth Freedom, the privilege of being a useful world citizen, whether you live on Main Street, Georgia, or Capitol Hill, D. C.

Man's Need: Fellowship

S. STEPHEN MCKENNEY, *Rotarian Church District Superintendent*
Tyler, Texas

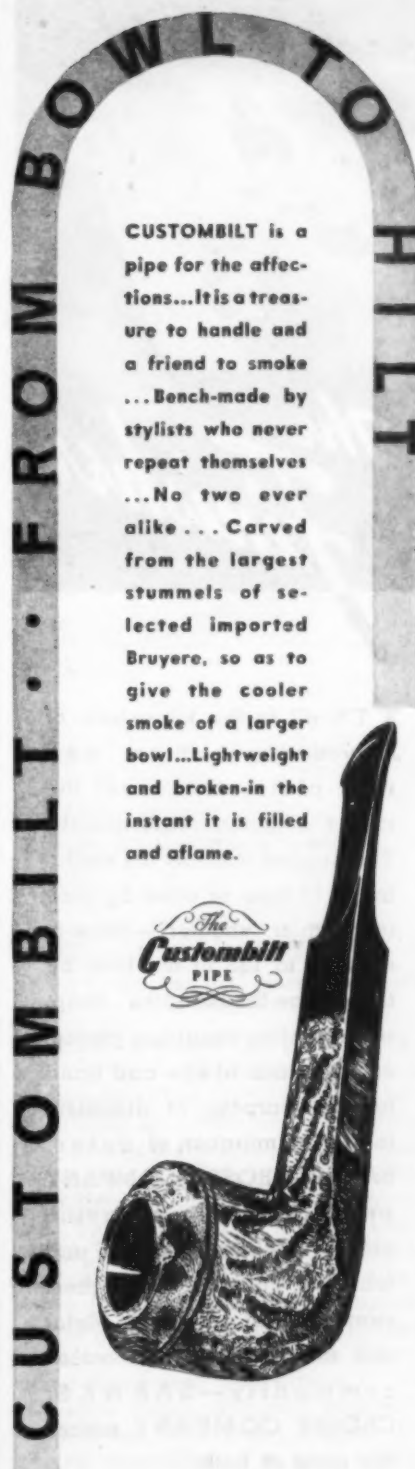
The need for food and drink is not deeper than the demand for fellowship: "Man shall not live by bread alone!" Again, "None of us liveth to himself." Fellowship is always at its best about the festal board. It is significant that the Jewish Passover and the Christian Eucharist should be commemorated by a feast rather than a fast. The deepest revelation of human nature is made at the table. No higher honor can be offered among friends than that of "breaking bread" together: it is at once the climax of social and religious life. Even the disciples did not recognize their Master and Lord until "He was known of them in breaking of bread." It is ever thus that we come to have the most intimate acquaintanceship with our friends. Culture and character are best revealed at the table.

Man is a social being, and as such he differs from all other beings, in the highest meaning of fellowship. When a wild animal is wounded by the hunter's dart, it drags its broken and bleeding body into a lonely jungle where it may die, and where none may see. On the other hand, when man has a premonition of approaching death, he asks to be taken home to friends and family that he may spend his last hours in the circle of those he loves. Aloneness is one of the most terrible tragedies that can befall a human being.—From a Rotary Club address.

'Service above Self' Is Practical

F. D. HUDDLESTON, *Rotarian Boy Scout Executive*
Hot Springs, Arkansas

"Service above Self" has been a challenge to each and every Rotarian during peacetime. Now in the days of war it has become even more significant and meaningful. "Service above Self" is that



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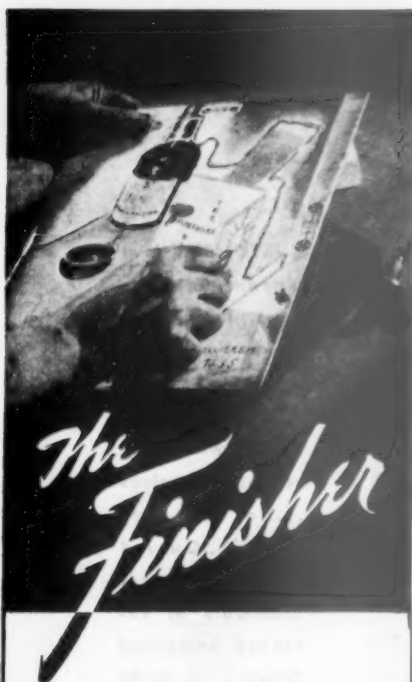
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which makes Rotary more than just a civic club. It is the thing which puts Rotarians in the front ranks of community "better-ers." It is the thing which dignifies and at the same time "friendly-izes" the store, shop, or office of the Rotarian member. It is that which stirs the Rotarian to be first to lend a helping hand to worthy causes—a hand which has, more often than not, already been dipped into a "Rotary-ized" pocket-book or checkbook.

To us the spirit of Rotary is more practical even than the Work Pile. We feel that no man can now know all of what may be required of humankind after this war. There are indications, to be sure, but we do not know the magnitude nor the seriousness of the conditions which Rotarians will have to meet and help to overcome. We do not know to what lengths we as Rotarians may have to go to contribute to a workable and worth-while way of living in the postwar world. We hope it will be a Rotary way of living. We think our contribution to it will be in the "Service above Self" spirit. We think "Service above Self" is practical.

Men Must Abide by Rules

LAWRENCE W. BOME, *Rotarian*
Trade-Association Secretary
Portland, Oregon

A writer has likened the plan of the universe to a game, created by Divine Providence, in which each human being is a player given full knowledge of the rules of the game. There is only one way to "play the game" if the objects of the Creator are to be fulfilled.

Perhaps in our individual, private lives we do live by the rules—at least the majority do. Yet the woes of the world since the beginning of time can be traced to individuals or groups of individuals deliberately playing outside the rules of the game. Wars can be traced to material causes; internal troubles within countries come about by individuals or groups breaking the rules. This is nothing new—the condition has existed for centuries. But this is surely a more enlightened age. Is it not time for each and every one of us to make unsparing, searching analysis of ourselves, determining whether or not we are "playing the game"? As sure as we live, there is only one set of rules for private, public, or business conduct. Regardless of how well we play the game in our own private lives, there is no answer for breaking the rules in dealings with our fellowmen.

As one small pebble starts an avalanche, so does our individual infraction of the rules contribute to world catastrophe. Think it out to the end and see if it is not true. Unless the game is played cleanly and fairly, from top to bottom, by pauper and tycoon, by subject and ruler—wars, strikes, misgovernment, all the ills of mankind, will not cease. And the pity of it is that it is not worth it—neither wealth, power, nor fame lasts for more than a fleeting breath; each is as transitory as the morning mist.

Salvation of the world, permanence of civilization, peace between men, lies not with the "other fellow." In our

own individual hands is the responsibility. If in our private lives and in the business world we live the "Golden Rule," without any exception for any reason, man's lot can be peace and plenty.—*From the Portland Realtor.*

'Give a Man Literacy . . .'

KENDALL WEISIGER, *Rotarian*
Telephone-Company Executive
Atlanta, Georgia

Is it not time to abandon the common concept that it is necessary for so many people to be permanently poor, and to be thought of as being in a submerged stratum from which they cannot rise?

According to James Y. C. Yen, two-thirds of the world's population is comprised in what he calls "the coolie class." He gives the literal meaning of the Chinese word "coolie" as being "bitter strength." Dr. Yen should know, for he is the one who has, since the last war, brought literacy to 67 million of his fellow countrymen. In some parts of our country we use the expression "main strength and awkwardness," which conveys something of the same idea—the use of strength without the benefit of skill and knowledge.

Is not the inference here quite clear: give a man literacy, open his mind to the world of knowledge, teach him the "know-how" to do his work, and as he becomes skilful, the bitter strength of animal labor gives way to the pride of craft and to the dignity of personality. With these a man can face the world with the feeling that after all he has within himself a little bit of the divine stuff. All that is needed to make him conscious of his latent powers are the spark of literacy and the inspiration of a good teacher.

This thesis is amply borne out by the amazing performance of the people of Russia since their country was invaded. But few of these people were literate 25 years ago; today 85 percent of them are. The intelligentsia had been killed off, and deep inroads had been made in the middle class, yet there were sufficient skills and abilities inherent in the great mass of the people to yield enough leadership and technical competence to lift a whole generation to a level upon which they have won the admiration and gratitude of the whole world!



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Books about Australia

[Continued from page 18]

well—clearly and unpretentiously written, and full of lively detail. Unmistakably the book for anyone who has actual or potential business interests in Brazil, it is also an excellent choice for the general reader.

Germán Arciniegas, a Colombian historian, sociologist, and man of letters, is now completing his second year in the United States, where he has taught at Columbia University, the University of Chicago, and Mills College in California. He knows Latin-American literature thoroughly. He also knows the tastes and interests of North American readers. Thus he is doubly equipped to edit *The Green Continent*, a collection of Latin-American prose describing and interpreting Latin-American lands and life.

He has done the job splendidly. His introductions to the selections are admirable pieces of writing in themselves, concise in their presentation of needed and pertinent backgrounds and warm and vigorous in style. But his choice of the 33 generous selections is his highest triumph. Greatly varied, including fiction, history, biography, and essays, ranging from the delicate silhouettes of Mistral to the massive characterization of da Cunha, they are alike in unflinching interest and in genuine illumination of the rich vitality of Latin America. *The Green Continent* is a most welcome and valuable addition to our means of knowing Latin America through reading.

Two new books of special importance and interest focus in their titles—*Compass of the World* and *The Time for Decision*—the theme we have been pursuing: the timeliness and necessity of real international coöperation. One is the work of geographers, the other of a statesman; but today as never before geography and statesmanship are dynamically related.

In *Compass of the World*, Hans W. Weigert and the distinguished writer and explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson have assembled a group of authoritative essays on new conceptions of political geography. The false Nazi science of "geopolitics" is analyzed and exposed. The changes in world relations made by the airplane are definitely stated. The geographical problems of the peace are constructively considered. This book makes exciting and fruitful reading. It deserves the attention of thoughtful readers everywhere.

Surely one of the most significant and helpful contributions yet made by any individual to America's effort for lasting peace through international coöpera-

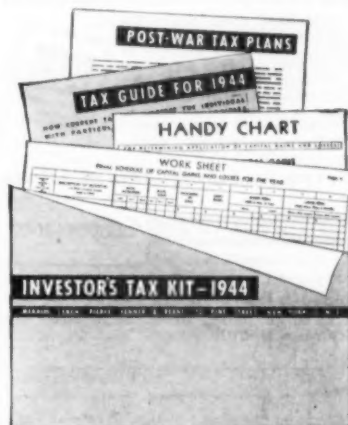
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Tax Help for Investors

As the year-end draws near, wise investors are beginning to consider their portfolios in relation to current income tax legislation. The nationwide investment firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane has just issued the 1944 edition of its Investor's Tax Kit, to make the work a little easier and to provide the wherefores with which to approach this thorny task intelligently.

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Merrill Lynch Tax Kit: Eases investor's tax problems

particular reference to securities for M.L.P.F.&B. by the Research Institute of America; interprets them in language easy to understand and apply, and provides a check list of deductible items. Also included: work sheets for computing Capital Gains and Losses. Here, too, will be found a handy chart which gives a graphic presentation of the treatment of Capital Gains and Losses by individuals, and an unusually interesting and useful four-page folder entitled, "Post-War Tax Plans", giving details and comparisons of the four most widely discussed proposals.

There are two sound reasons for sending promptly for a copy of the 1944 Investor's Tax Kit*: 1. It will aid in adjusting portfolios now in order to take full advantage of tax provisions. 2. It will enable investors to begin to assemble necessary figures at once, eliminating last-minute annoyances. Though the Tax Kit is not designed to obviate the need for expert tax counsel, it will provide investors with tools which will help them solve their tax problems more easily.

*The 1944 Investor's Tax Kit will be sent without cost or obligation. Address requests to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane headquarters, 70 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y.

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tion is that of Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State for the United States, in his book *The Time for Decision*. Clearly written and easy to read, this book holds attention because of the freshness and importance of its material—especially noteworthy in the absorbing narrative of Mr. Welles' special mission to Europe in 1940—and carries conviction because of its candor, its clear vision, and its unmistakable sincerity.

• • •

Books mentioned, publishers, and prices: *The Timeless Land*, Eleanor Dark (Macmillan, \$2.75)—*The Fortunes of Richard Mahony*, Henry Handel Richardson (W. W. Norton, \$3.50)—*Capricornia*, Xavier Herbert (Appleton Century, \$3)—*The Man from Snowy River*, A. B. Paterson (Angus & Robertson, Sydney, Australia)—*Australian Poetry 1942*, edited by Robert D. Fitzgerald (Angus & Robertson, Sydney, Australia)—*The Great Boomerang*, Ion. L. Idriess (Angus & Robertson, Sydney, Australia, 8/6)—*Laseter's Last Ride*, Ion. L. Idriess (Angus & Robertson, Sydney, Australia, 6/-)—*Advance Australia Where?*, Brian Penton (Cassell & Co., Sydney, Australia, 9/-)—*Introducing Australia*, Hartley Grattan (John Day, \$3)—*Islands of the East Indies*, Hawthorne Daniel (Putnam, \$2.50)—*China Looks Forward*, Sun Fo (John Day, \$3)—*Brazil on the March*, Morris L. Cooke (Whitely, \$3)—*The Green Continent*, Germán Arciniegas (Knopf, \$3.50)—*Compass of the World*, Hans W. Weigert and Vilhjalmur Stefansson (Macmillan, \$3.50)—*The Time for Decision*, Sumner Welles (Harper, \$3).



How Australia Got Its Flag

AUSTRALIA'S flag has become familiar to many an American lad now soldiering "down under."

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A century ago a banner bearing the Union Jack and four white stars on a field of blue was adopted by a league organized to eliminate the convict system. Rebellious gold miners unfurled a flag containing a Starry Cross in 1853. Later the State of Victoria adopted a flag embracing the Union Jack and five white stars on blue.

When the Commonwealth of Australia was formed in 1901, a nation-wide flag contest was held, with 30,000 entries. The winning design, an adaptation of the Victoria flag, with a sixth star with seven points representing the six States, New Guinea, and other islands, was submitted by Ivor Evans, a schoolboy.

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Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

static about the ocean, neither is there about international trade. The bankers and traders can contend with the flow of business tides, employing their judgments regarding the winds and currents that create disturbances. They cannot afford to take risks regarding what Governments may or may not do, particularly with something so sensitive as credit. Money and credit are interchangeable.

In our own selfish interest and welfare, we, and other creditor nations, must aid debtor countries to get on their feet financially. When it comes to financial help, nations are no different than individuals. Nor is a nation's currency divorced from its credit standing. If a business house requires funds and decides to raise them by offering its paper or notes on the market, the rate of interest it will pay will depend upon its credit rating. Again the price it will have to pay for the money will be governed by the character of its assets and its personnel, the manner in which it has met its obligations, etc.

The way to stabilize foreign exchange is envisioned in the principles outlined in House Joint Resolution 226.

We must and we should help get the countries of the world back on a sound financial basis. Let us do it the right way—the way that will accomplish what the Bretton Woods Conference sought to do, which is the way a group of creditors would do with an honest debtor whom they wanted to preserve as a good customer. The course to be pursued with each country should depend upon that country's internal economy and the use it will make of the credit extended to it.

Our Magazine Lifts Horizons

Reports J. E. PETERSEN, Rotarian

Professor of Sociology

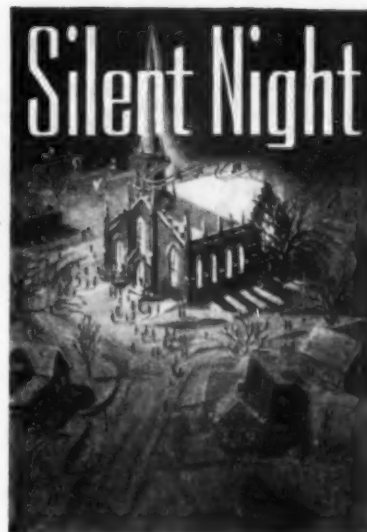
St. Peter, Minnesota

For what it may be worth to other teachers of social work and sociology, I should like to report that, here on the campus of Gustavus Adolphus College, I find THE ROTARIAN an effective stimulant to fresher, broader student thinking.

It is my practice to compose a list of, say, 20 articles selected from current

In Your Dream Home, by Hilton Ira Jones [September Rotarian], reference was made to "deep-freeze units." The Editors have been advised by Motor Products Corporation, North Chicago, Illinois, that "Deepfreeze" is a copyrighted trademark name and should not be used to describe a general class of appliances.

and past issues of the magazine and to assign them, as "supplementary readings" to all students in a given class. While each student reads all 20 articles, he gives special attention to one in particular, knowing that in a forthcoming



This Year, as for

centuries past, the Day of the Nativity will be observed by men of good will everywhere . . . But in 440 communities the observance will attain heights that approach the sublime in sheer beauty and impressiveness . . . Here, throughout the festive day, the air will resound to the melody of Christmas hymns played by genuine Deagan Carillons—inspired music that seems to come from the heavens to lift the hearts and stir the souls of men, women and children . . . And to the donors of the Carillons will come one of life's richest satisfactions: in the music of the bells they will hear again the voices of the departed loved ones to whom their gift has been dedicated.

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A WELL-KNOWN magazine proves a "G-Eyeful" for Rotarian E. C. Pratt (right) in China.

class session he will be called upon to lead his fellow students in a discussion of the noteworthy comments and pertinent questions brought out in the article. I use the same method with respect to other magazines.

Your many articles dealing with youth and family relations have been especially helpful in a course I offer on "The Family." You, and also my Rotarian colleagues in the field of sociology, may be interested in the articles we chose as special readings for this class. Here is the list just as it appeared on the mimeographed sheet handed each student:

SOCIOLOGY 301

Supplementary Readings for Family Class

THE ROTARIAN MAGAZINE

Eat, Drink, and Be Wary!, April, 1940.

Criminals Are Home Grown, April, 1940.

No Walls—No Guards, May, 1940.

Our Parasitic Children, May, 1940.

Should a Man Retire?, June, 1940.

New-World Homes for European Children,

September, 1940.

Soft Stuff for Children, October, 1940.

Why Child Art?, October, 1940.

WE: Stockholders in Civilization, Inc., De-

cember, 1940.

On Choosing Names for Babies, December,

1940.

A Boy and a Girl, January, 1941.

An Appeal to Parents, February, 1941.

Youth Finds a Friend, February, 1941.

A Checkbook Isn't a Father, June, 1941.

How I Educated My Son, June, 1941.

Our Adventure in Adoption, September,

1942.

Backward Children, September, 1942.

The Bare Facts, September, 1942.

There'll Always Be a Family, November,

1942.

Britain's Working Women, January, 1943.

The fact that some of these articles

date back as far as four years indicates

that our library saves its old copies of

THE ROTARIAN. It does—in bound vol-

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respected place among the many fine

periodicals available to the student on

this campus, and interest in it is in-

creasing.

Rotary's Magazine in China

Found by FRED B. BARTON

U. S. War Correspondent

Somewhere in the Far East

When Rotarian Eugene C. Pratt, of Grantsburg, Wisconsin, gets back home, he will be able to tell his fellow mem-

bers about Rotary Clubs in China, for as an Army corporal he works in the dental laboratory near the United States 14th Air Force headquarters. It is the only Army dental laboratory so far anywhere in China. He is shown here [at right in cut] with Technical Sergeant Ralph E. Dixon, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Don't overlook the magazine they are reading. Yes, it's THE ROTARIAN for March, 1944. A little tardy, perhaps, in reaching China-Burma-India, but nonetheless welcome.

Sportsmen — Attention!



WOULDN'T you like a full color print of this month's cover for your den, office, or study? Prints of these dogs, from the brush of Lynn Bogue Hunt, dean of American animal-life painters, are now available (without lettering) on heavy pebbled paper, suitable for framing. Send 10 cents for each copy (United States coin) to Dept. D, THE ROTARIAN, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

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Federal Aid for Education?

[Continued from page 36]

a mess of questionable public-school "efficiency" that would almost inescapably be accompanied by endless partisan politics and a confusion of overlapping bureaus.

It should be understood that for generations the Federal Government has been supporting local education through huge early land grants to schools and colleges, later through cash subsidies for vocational education, and since 1940 to a stupendous degree to aid in training for war industry and the armed forces. Even during the long depression the operation of Federal educational agencies (around 625 "boarding schools") brought the cry from educators that the Federal Government was establishing a parallel system of public schools. Federal aid to schools, then, is nothing new.

The issue now on a national political stage is how to supply enough money to equalize reasonably educational opportunity in the Southeastern Coastal States, the cut-over areas of Michigan and Wisconsin, the "dust bowl," and the Southwestern cotton bowl. In those areas are relatively the largest numbers of pupils, the poorest schools, the lowest property records for school support, and the greatest effort at self-taxation. The triple question in the issue is: (1) can those areas improve themselves adequately on local or even State support; (2) must Federal aid to them and others be greatly increased to bridge these gaps; (3) does materially increased aid carry with it responsibility to the source of supporting revenue, or doesn't it?

Everyone knows that thousands of school systems need money—for new plants, new additions, better instruction, more books, more equipment, student aid, and countless other items. If their communities cannot meet the need themselves, will we not see a repetition of the CCC, NYA, and WPA* of recent memory? Why are there now 93 Federal agencies of education? Is Uncle Sam ready, as many educationists believe, to take over all education within 30 years?

The corollary of current data of our public schooling on all counts seems to be not whether the Federal Government needs to or will aid the public schools, but how shall this be done? Shall we in our communities accept that as final?

It is high time that local leaders start on their local problems of leadership. The chief of these is to understand that solutions to not mean merely "either or." The nation, the State, and the local community have a challenge for the finest cooperation.

* CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps; NYA—National Youth Administration; WPA—Work Projects Administration.

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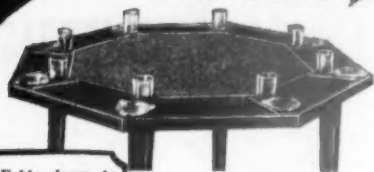


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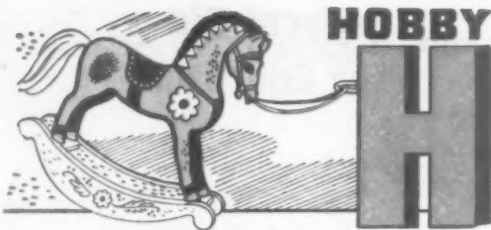
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HOBBY

Hitching Post

WHO HASN'T picked up odd-shaped pebbles on the beach? Or glinting rocks along mountain trails? While that doesn't qualify anyone as a mineralogist, it can be his first step toward becoming one. It was for the Rotarian whose hobby THE GROOM describes herewith.

ABOUT the best way to satisfy the hoarding instinct, which is deeply ingrained in most men, is to collect minerals. So believes RICHMOND E. MYERS, a member of the Rotary Club of Emmaus, Pennsylvania, whose early hobby of gathering mineral specimens led him to his lifework. He is professor of geology at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

MINERALOGIST MYERS' own hobby hoard consists of drawer upon drawer and row upon row of fine mineral samples. They come from the far corners of the earth, and from virtually every State in the United States.

But there's more in this hobby, he is quick to point out, than the mere satisfaction of a desire to collect things. It even enables him to develop the four lanes of Rotary service! Any Rotarian, he says, who seriously begins to collect minerals will soon find that the hobby builds friendships—through exchanging specimens with other collectors. These friendships may reach around the

school drops in to admire it—and learn from it—a Community Service project.

When one's collection becomes well known, the collector may find himself speaking at his Rotary Club meeting, exhibiting his choice specimens, providing an interesting program and stimulating fellowship—Club Service in action. Or he may help organize a mineral club from which may some day come a skilled mineralogist or geologist—Vocational Service.

The mineral collector may specialize. He may collect only the ore minerals which represent the source of industrial greatness, or gems, or rare minerals from remote parts of the earth. Or he may gather only crystals, or minerals from famous localities.

"But first," advises ROTARIAN MYERS, "build up a good general collection of all the major types of minerals from as many localities as possible."

To a "prospect" who feels that such a collection might present difficulties of storing and exhibiting, he suggests "micro-mounts." Thus, hundreds of tiny mineral specimens can be stored together and examined at will with a low-powered microscope. They show the beauty of large museum specimens, and sometimes more.

While restricted travel may hamper one's collecting success, ROTARIAN MYERS recalls that all the great collections of the past were made before the days of automobile transportation—and what was done before can be done again.

"Moreover," he points out, "the field of exchange remains open to all, and dealers are still able to supply specimens at a nominal cost to those who wish to buy."

"Thus," he adds, "a hobby may become a hobby of service, in keeping with the cardinal points of Rotary, and in collecting minerals, as in everything else, he profits most who serves best."



A HOBBYIST gives his mineral collection a careful "brush-off." He is Rotarian Richmond E. Myers, a geologist of Emmaus, Pa.

world, thus developing a spirit of cooperation and good fellowship among people of different lands and nationalities. It's International Service!

The collector, of course, is proud of his collection, and is eager to show it. First his family, then neighbors and friends see it, then perhaps a troop of Boy Scouts or a class from the near-by

What's Your Hobby?

THE GROOM'S not trying to pry, in asking that question—just suggesting that perhaps you'd like to have it listed below, which may bring your particular interest to the attention of like-minded hobbyists. The only requirement for listing is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family; the only request: that you answer correspondence which may come your way.

Latin American; Spanish: Mrs. Frank Rechenmacher (wife of Rotarian—interested in anything pertaining to Latin America and Spanish—translations, maps, pictures, small articles, etc.), 6565 Via Lorenzo, San Pedro, Calif., U.S.A.

Old Churches: Mrs. Edward R. Hatfield (wife of Rotarian—collects postcards, pictures, and histories of old churches), 319 Stout Ave., Scotch Plains, N. J., U.S.A.

Pen Pals; Postcards: Lillian Pike (12½-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals between ages 10 and 15; also collects postcards; will trade), 29 Touro St., Newport, R. I., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Florence Thompson (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals, both boys and girls; hobbies include stamps, coins, autographs of famous folk), % McLellans, Moultrie, Ga., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1. The following "favorite" is that of C. L. Eicholtz, a member of the Rotary Club of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The late steel magnate Charles M. Schwab was playing with a friend in the early days of golf. Some railroad laborers working near-by were vastly intrigued by the game. They saw one of the players knock his ball into a rut and have a hard time extricating it. Then he got into a sand trap and well-nigh failed to get out.

At length he got a good shot and the ball trickled directly into the cup. Whereupon an Irish laborer who had watched the previous difficulties said sympathetically:

"Now, Mister, yez arre in a helluva fix!"

Lazybones

Men of science, listen, please—

You promise substitutes like plastic, Plywood, lucite, celanese,

But I am not enthusiastic.

When the war is won, won't you please display

A real humanitarian quirk

And discover—O blessed day!—

A substitute for work!

—MAY RICHSTONE

Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare

At Last

"Have any of your childhood hopes been realized?"

"Yes. When Mother used to pull my hair, I wished I didn't have any."—*Rotary Bulletin*, FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Measuring Stick

A normal man is one who cleans out his desk once a year and wonders why he saved two-thirds of that stuff.—*Spokes*, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

Worthy Successor

A certain newspaper editor had cause to admonish his son on account of his reluctance to attend school.

"You must go regularly and learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father encouragingly, "otherwise you can

never be an editor, you know. What would you do, for instance, if your paper came out full of mistakes?"

"Father," was the reply, "I'd blame 'em on the printer."

And then the father fell on his son's neck and wept for joy. He knew he had a worthy successor for the editorial chair.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Different Here

Tourist: "What a quaint little village! Truly one-half of the world is ignorant of how the other half lives."

Native: "Not in this village, Mister; not in this village."—*The Catalina Islander*.

To the Rescue

A friend is the first one who steps in after the whole world has stepped out.—*Rotary Bulletin*, ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA.

Top Tip

Here's a top tip: If you want to win \$2, finish off the limerick below and send your line—or lines, if you wish—to The Fixer, in care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. If yours is judged one of the three best submitted, a check will be mailed to you. All entries are due by January 2, 1945.—*Gears Editors*.

Young Man McCann

A quiet young lad is McCann,
But when he takes hold, man, oh, man!
The wheels start to move,
Each man leaves his groove,

.....
Rhyme-word tips: ban, clan, fan, pan,
plan, ran, scan, span, tan, van.

Worth Knowing

The modern Locke N. Varr (see THE ROTARIAN for August) caught the fancy of many, just as did the Lochinvar of balladry. To finish the following limerick about him came many lines from many contributors:

You really should know Locke N. Varr,
His friends hail from near and from farr,
Good deeds ease his life,
And keep him from strife,

.....
But of them all, three stood forth as the best; to each THE FIXER gives a \$2 prize. The winning lines:

Are we proud that he's with us? We arr!

E. A. Ford, West Bank,
Gretna, Louisiana, Rotarian.

He's "the tops" in the vernacular!

Edward Morrissey, Albany, New York.
He surely is farr above parr.

Frederick A. Chabourn, Columbus, Wisconsin, Rotarian.

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The Four Objects OF Rotary

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society.

- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Last Page Comment

ROTARIANS OF BRITAIN are, as these lines are written, hosts to the President of Rotary International, Richard H. Wells, and General Secretary Philip Lovejoy. How long they will remain in Britain will depend upon travel facilities, but in high probability they will have returned to the United States before this issue reaches most readers—too late, however, for it to report on their journey. Next month we hope to present a full account.

DIFFICULT ROTARY PROBLEMS in Europe have been in the making since long before war broke out in September, 1939. Rotary Clubs ceased to exist in Germany and in Italy as early as 1937 and 1938, it will be recalled. While Clubs have survived in Finland, the situation is still unclear in France, Yugoslavia, and other overrun lands. Out of such facts arise problems which require insight as well as foresight if they are to be solved with long-range wisdom. That is why Rotary International has two commissions to supervise organization of Clubs in Europe and in the Far East. Such Clubs will provide mediums through which it will become possible, in part, to realize the vision of Walter D. Head, who, as President of Rotary International, wrote in *THE ROTARIAN* for October, 1939: "When this storm has passed, Rotary will, I am convinced, find its *greatest* opportunity—that of helping to remake the world on a basis of understanding, goodwill, and coöperation."

MAURICE DUPERREY, of Paris, who was elected President at Rotary International's unforgettable Convention at Nice in

1937, is safe. That good word has been relayed by Lieutenant Colonel Ed. R. Bentley, a Past District Governor of Lakeland, Florida, who recently dined with him in Paris. Mme. Duperrey died about two years ago, but the daughters are well. Past President Duperrey, who is in the abrasive-manufacturing business, lost

World's Debt to Rotary

The Rotary movement, which originated in the United States of America, has laid the world under no mean debt by constantly keeping before men's minds one of the highest ideals, that of service to one's fellowmen. Still more, in the international Rotary movement you have shown how men of differing opinions and different races, content to lead their own lives and follow their own loyalties, have been able to come together, comprehend one another's problems, and work them out through better understanding.

—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U. S. A.

most of his transport and taxes were levied upon his interests almost to the point of confiscation, but he warmly cherishes his Rotary ties and desires that his cordial greetings be relayed to old friends.

ON OCTOBER 1 Rotary had grown by 29 Clubs in 14 countries since July 1, bringing the total of Rotary Clubs in the world to 5,242 and the number of Rotarians to 228,000. Those are statistics to remember and to pass on when next you are asked, "How's Rotary doing?"

V-E DAY, the designation assigned to "Victory in Europe" Day, has already

been deferred beyond the date assigned by the more optimistic prophets. But it will come. How will it be celebrated? Many community leaders have given thought to that. For example, Richard Fleisher, of Scotia, California, calls attention to a statement in his Rotary Club's *Newsy-notes* urging "earnest prayers" for the successful and speedy end of unfinished tasks and "for the safe return of our armed forces; rededicating ourselves, in memory of those who gave their lives in battle, to vigorous support of the war effort on the home front." It does sound like a good idea, much better than a spree.

THE LONDON DAILY MAIL reports a wartime gain at a point few would have believed possible. Dr. Charles Hill, writing in a recent issue, says:

During five years of war the birth rate has risen and the death rate has fallen.

That very delicate barometer of a country's health, the death rate of children under one year of age, has fallen—and to a new low record. The death rate among mothers after childbirth has fallen too. . . .

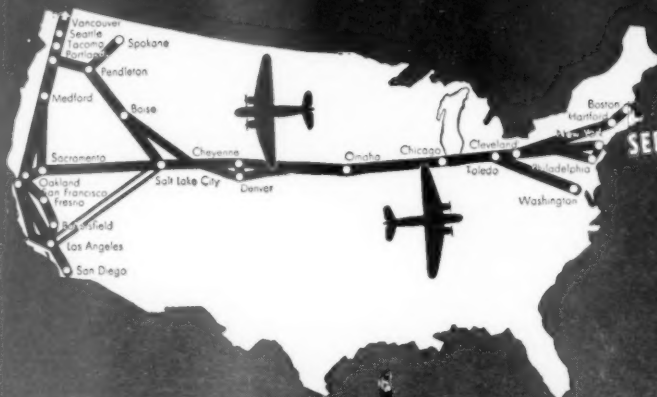
The record shows that there has been a decrease, and not an increase, in the number of neurotics. There has been no increase in insanity. There has been a decrease in the number of suicides.

If a nation in a death grapple with a foe can do this, what should *any* country be able to do in time of peace!

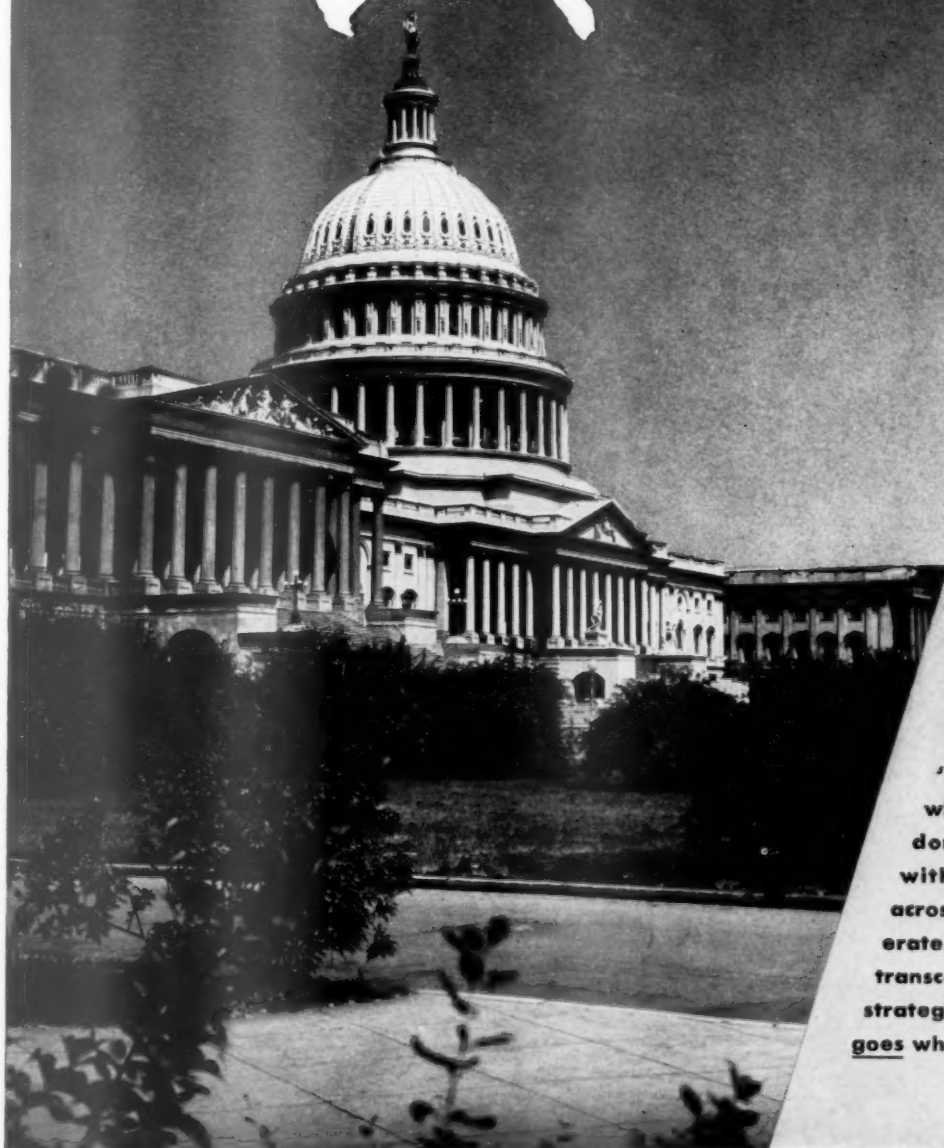
CHANNING POLLOCK offers a suggestion, in his article this month, that we would like to underscore with a red pencil. It is that we go back in memory and recall some person who gave us a lift when we needed it most—then give him an earnest thank-you, either in person or by letter. It's a simple way of reviving an art that tends to be lost by busy men, the art of being grateful.

WARM CLOTHING is needed by *blitz* victims and others in Britain. Anyone desiring information on how a clothing-gathering project may be carried out by a Rotary Club should make inquiry of the Secretariat.

— your Editor



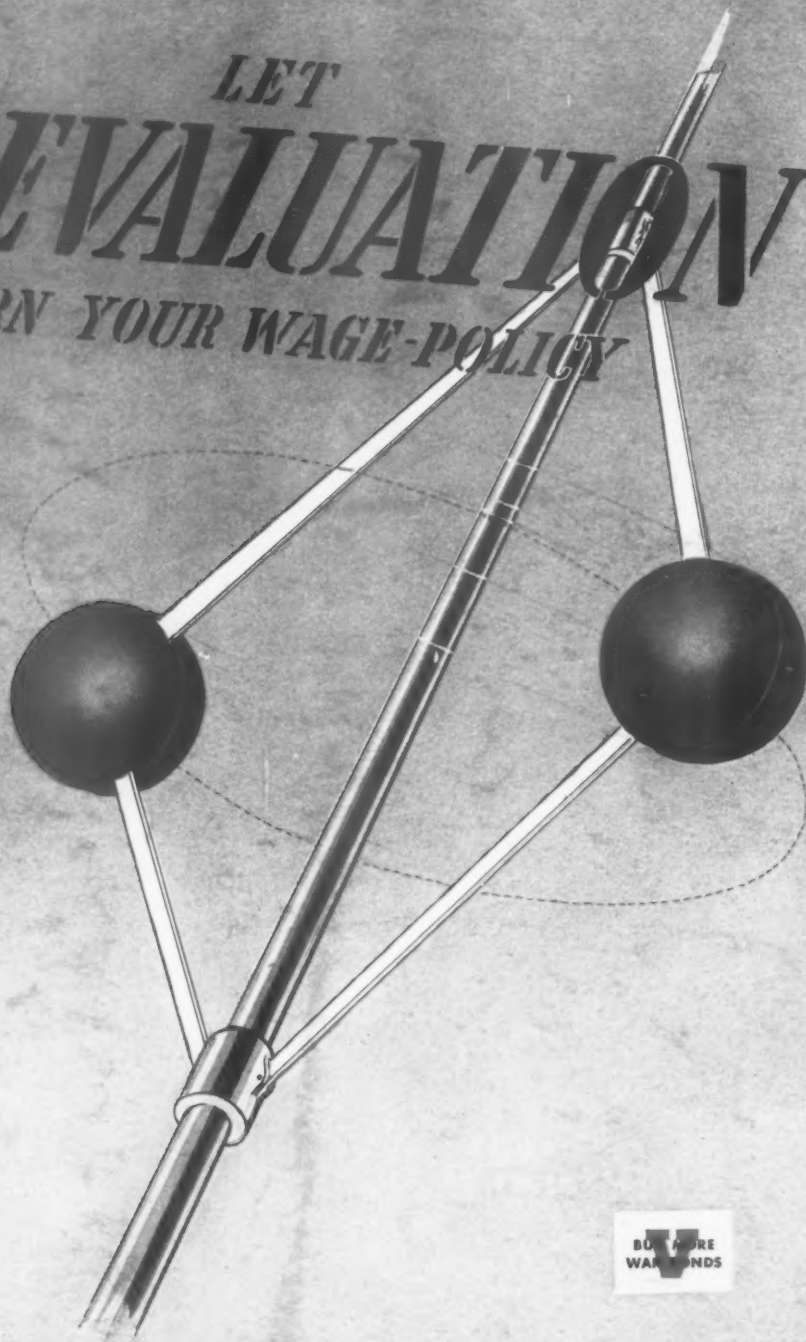
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